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Battleground on Power Placed in New England; Hatay Is All Turkey's

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 24, 1939

New England a Battleground on Electric Power?

WASHINGTON (AP) — New England, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi said today, would be one of the chief battlegrounds over the electric power issue in the next election campaign. Mr. Rankin, who has demanded for the Northeast a Government public power agency similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, declared "the rising tide of discontent over exorbitant power rates in other sections of the country also, especially the Great Lakes States, the South, and the Far West presage one of the bitterest fights ever waged over any single issue since the Civil War." He contended New England residents were being overcharged $100,000,000 a year for electricity. He blamed "an alliance between power and politics."

Turkey Takes Over Complete Control of Hatay

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The last detachment of French troops left Antioch, in the former Republic of Hatay, yesterday. Withdrawal had been in progress for three weeks. Military barracks were occupied fully by Turkish troops at Antioch and Turkish civil authorities took over complete control of the Province, which became Turkey's sixty-third provincial unit.

The Turks began a three-day national holiday to mark the return of Hatay from Syria to Turkey.

Senators Plan to Take Neutrality to Nation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although President Roosevelt has indicated he intends no drive for popular support of the Administration's neutrality program, Senators on both sides of the controversy are arranging to "take the fight to the country" once Congress adjourns. Those planning such trips are Senator William E. Borah, (R) of Idaho, opponent of the arms embargo repeal move; Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, and possibly Chairman Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

La Guardia Candidate for Top State Judgeship?

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia today virtually affirmed that he would be an independent candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals this fall. The Court, highest of the State's tribunals, is composed of six associate judges in addition to the Chief Judge, and sits in Albany. [Details: Page 5.]

Colijn Heads Holland's Businessmen's Cabinet

AMSTERDAM (AP)—After a 25-day Cabinet crisis, Dr. Hendrik Colijn announced today a new Netherlands "businessmen's" Cabinet with himself as Prime Minister. He held over three ministers from his Cabinet which resigned June 30 in a disagreement over borrowing for defense and public works. They were Jan Patijn, Foreign Minister; Dr. J. J. C van Dijk, Minister for Defense, and H. van Boeyen, Minister of the Interior. Dr. Colijn is Minister for General Affairs as well as Prime Minister.

The new Cabinet contains five ministers who are not party men. Its most pressing business at present is the further reinforcement of defense.

Roosevelt Finds Talk With Farley Effective

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that the results of his talk at the Summer White House with James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the whole had been fairly effective and that he thought they would continue to be effective.

[Details: Page 1 and 15]

Labor Board Rulings on Agriculture Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the National Grange, told the Senate Labor Committee today the National Labor Board was "flouting the clear intent of Congress" in its rulings pertaining to agriculture. He urged enactment of legislation to exempt specifically from the Labor Act "twilight zone" workers employed in local handling and processing of farm products.

Insulation for Airplanes in Winter Proved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Insulating airplane cabins against the cold of high altitudes can be done the same way as insulating houses for winter. This conclusion was announced today by the National Bureau of Standards after experiments requested by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

British Gunboat Sent to Attacked Region

SHANGHAI (AP)—A British gunboat has been dispatched to Tangku, where anti-British demonstrations took place yesterday. The Chinese demonstrators, whom the British charged with being inspired by the Japanese, attacked British properties at Tanku at the mouth of the Hai River nearly 25 miles below Tientsin. Furniture and other properties were destroyed, but no foreigners were reported molested.

Thetis Salvage Delayed by Snapping Wires

LONDON (AP)—Salvagers of the sunken submarine Thetis announced yesterday that an attempt to raise the vessel July 21 failed because strong tides swept the wires out of position and caused them to snap. Another effort soon will be made to lift the submarine.

British Trace Irish Terrorism to Alien Blocs

LONDON (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government had "reliable information" that terrorist activities of the Irish Republican Army were being "actively stimulated by foreign organizations." He made his statement in moving the second reading of emergency legislation to help crush activities which have resulted in scores of bombings in various parts of Britain.

Curb Service for Beer Defeated by House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House shouted down with a resounding "No" today a bill which would have permitted "curb service" of beer in the District of Columbia.

Representative Paul W. Shafer (R), of Michigan, said the measure would promote drinking by minors and was "not conducive to safety on the highways.

Last Run of Twopenny Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A stage in the history of London's underground railways was marked recently when the last train of the original type "tube" made its last journey on the Central London line. Both driver and conductor were veterans in the Underground service, and the train and locomotive were near their fourth decade. One coach was actually in the train driven by King Edward VII when, as Prince of Wales, he opened the line in the year 1900.

What is now the Central London line was the first tube railway to be built, and it was known colloquially as "The Twopenny Tube" because 2d. was the flat-rate fare for the whole or any part of the distance covered. It was said at its opening that one was "blown in at one end and shot out at the other," all for twopence.

To those who may remember the old Inner Circle with its steam trains, oil lamps, and sooty, sulphurous atmosphere, the tube seemed a marvel of comfort and cleanliness.

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Discussing Loan?

Acme

Robert S. Hudson

Secretary of Britain's Overseas Trade Department, whose talks with a German trade expert aroused rumors of a proposed British loan to the Reich, now depied by Prime Minister Chamberlain

Britain Denies Scheme to Lend Money to Reich

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Confronted with Opposition charges that he was trying to buy peace with Germany, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons today that "there is no proposal for a German loan" now under consideration.

Questioned about reports that R. S. Hudson, Secretary of Britain's Overseas Trade Department, and Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, German trade expert, had discussed a scheme to lend Germany $5,000,000,000, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The Cabinet knew nothing about these conversations nor did any other minister other than the Minister concerned."

Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, asked: "Can we take it that there is no intention on the part of the Government now to begin discussions which might look like bribery to Herr Hitler in order to buy peace?"

"It is not the intention of the Government to initiate any discussions of this kind," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

At the same time Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax told the House of Lords that the so-called "appeasement" talks between British and German representatives in London were entirely "unofficial."

He declared that the meeting of Mr. Hudson with the German trade expert, Dr. Wohlthat, "was in no sense unusual."

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—British negotiations with Soviet Russia for the formation of a peace bloc have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Much Depends Upon Farley's Hyde Park Call

Did he and President heal breach that has widened between them? Bearing on 1940 vital.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Has the intimate tête-a-tête that took place this week end at Hyde Park renewed the old political firm of Roosevelt and Farley? That is the question upon which the future of the New Deal and the outcome of the 1940 elections may well depend.

More than political jugglery is involved in this question. If real confidence can be restored between these two men, they may dominate next year's crucial choice. If not, uncertainty reigns supreme. In any case, much that is vital to the whole American people is directly involved.

For over a year, the President and his erstwhile political manager, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have been drifting apart. By this week end their relations had reached what friends described as the breaking point. Mr. Roosevelt has for long been consorting politically with the group of advisers known as the "Palace Guard." They conducted last year's purge fiasco. Mr. Farley, unbelievable as it may seem, had not until this week end reported on his transcontinental political survey taken in the spring.

Farley Demands Candor

For months the Postmaster General has been describing his relations with President Roosevelt in these words: "I just don't know where I stand." Those are very revealing word for, to a politician, to "know where you stand," is almost more important than anything else. Mr. Farley, as a practical politician, never kept anybody in such doubt. Either he was your friend, through thick and thin, or he was your opponent—and that with equal ruthlessness. But to be uncertain—well, that is torture; that is unethical; that is against all the politician's rules.

Yet for months Mr. Farley's loyalty to President Roosevelt has been subject to this terrific strain. There have been several reasons why Mr. Roosevelt has continued this situation:

First, he believed it imperative to keep quiet on his third term intentions, and he thought Mr. Farley was trying to smoke him out on the issue. The President has felt right along, and probably still believes, that he would lose political authority and maneuverability if he should declare either for or against a third term.

He considers uncertainty a real political asset, and once he fixes upon such an idea, he is unlikely to change. Moreover, it is a reasonable political theory, though there is much to be said on the other side.

Other Flies in Ointment

Second, the President knows that Mr. Farley has political ambitions of his own, a well-established desire to be the presidential nominee himself. But Mr. Roosevelt has never given any sign of approving these "ambitions," a silence which has probably hurt Mr. Farley's own feelings. The probability is that Mr. Roosevelt

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Commissioner

© Harris & Ewing

William J. Patterson

North Dakota man who was recently nominated by the President as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as Commissioner for the term ending Dec. 31, 1945.

Amsterdam Plays Host to Youths Of 68 Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, July 24—Young persons from 68 countries have gathered here for a World Conference of Christian Youth which opened today. The young people are to be welcomed today by Prince Bernhard on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina, the Archbishop of York being due to speak in the evening. Distinguished Americans attending the Conference are: Dr. John R. Mott of New York; Prof. Benjamin E. Mays of Washington, D. C.; R. H. Edwin Espy of Oysterville, Wash.; and Tracy Strong of Geneva, Switzerland.

For 10 days Amsterdam is to be a world center of Christian youth, as represented by 1,600 delegates, among them 600 girls. There are delegates from lands as far apart as New Zealand and India, Spain and Japan.

Chinese youth was so much interested in the meeting that it has been necessary to put up certain restrictions as to the number of Chinese delegates. The United States has sent more than 300 young people. Few countries of the civilized world are not represented.

With the exception of the Roman Catholic denomination, practically all churches have joined this conference, the Lutheran Church, as well as the old-Catholic and Greek-orthodox churches.

The purpose of the conference is to gather representative young members and leaders of youth work of the churches and of major national and international Christian youth movements. It is intended to be a mobilization of Christian youth in the face of world confusion. Youth is mobilized to witness to the reality of the Christian community as the supra-national body.

The following topics are to be discussed: Christian youth in a world of nations; Christian youth in the economic order; Christian youth in the nation and the state; Christian youth and education; Christian youth and race; Christian marriage and family life; the Church, its nature and mission.

The four main elements of the conference program are worship, addresses, Bible study, and group discussion. The daily worship is to be conducted with a view to enabling all delegates to attend the types of service to which they are accustomed, while still providing opportunity for experiencing the worship practices of other traditions.

Britain Accepts Tokyo Demand In North China

Will not countenance any action prejudicial to the Japanese, Premier tells Commons.

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today of an agreement with Japan in which the British Government undertook to countenance no acts in North China prejudicial to the Japanese "purpose of safeguarding their own security."

The Japanese Embassy issued the text of the agreement as Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

The agreement, which was reached in Tokyo July 21 after preliminary talks between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, is the basis for negotiations now going on regarding the Tientsin dispute.

Special Rights of Japanese

The text follows:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that as long as that state of affairs continues to exist the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

Called "Question of Fact"

Mr. Chamberlain, before reading the text, said that at the outset of the Tokyo discussions which began July 15 the Japanese Government had expressed the view that if progress was to be made in removing misunderstandings and establishing better relations it was essential to recognize the background against which the Tientsin situation should be reviewed.

This had nothing to do with Britain's policy in China, he said, but was a question of fact.

The Prime Minister said it was a fact that large-scale hostilities were proceeding in China and that the Japanese Army had to provide for its own security as well as public order, and therefore was obliged to take action to see that these causes were not prejudiced.

London and Tokyo differ on import of Tientsin pact: Page 2.

Prosecutor

By a Staff Photographer

Edmund J. Brandon

Federal Attorney presenting lottery evidence to Grand Jury.

Old Colony Plan To Abandon More Stations Assailed

Proposed abandonment of 50 additional railroad stations on the Old Colony branch in southeastern Massachusetts Sept. 24 was termed "an utter disregard for the law," "amazing," and "a defiance which the public and the Governor will not tolerate" at the public hearing today at the State House, called to obtain signatures of protest, to be forwarded to the Public Utilities Commission.

With Attorney General Paul A. Dever presiding, Hearing Room 370 was jammed with the turnout of more than 100 Senators, Representatives, selectmen, aldermen and other town officials, who at one point were informed that lack of aggressive action on their part would be felt in other sections of the State.

The petition of protest cited the action of the railroad as against the public interest and requested the Public Utilities Commission to make its own investigation and hold hearings on the proposed closing of more stations.

50 More Stations

The Attorney General advised the gathering that the 50 stations under consideration today are in addition to the 88 stations previously designated for abandonment by the New Haven road.

In calling the plan and the trustees' decision an "utter disregard for the law," Attorney General Dever said this act was "a deliberate tendency to overlook the incontrovertible fact that they owe a service to the public."

He then emphasized that the road receives its franchise from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Lottery Ring Under Fire In Federal Probe

U. S. Grand Jury sits in Boston as inquiry into nation-wide activities is opened.

By Donald B. McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Witnesses from 20 states began to parade before a Federal Grand Jury in Boston today as prosecutors unfolded a dramatic story of big league lotteries, and a gullible public's persistent belief it can guess what shell the pea is under.

Federal Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, prosecuting probably the most far reaching criminal trial ever heard in this Federal district, said today he will make the sensational statement—based on two years of intensive work by the Government's top investigators—that there is not a single legitimate lottery in the United States today.

In other words, no matter how beautifully watermarked the paper, no matter how fancy the printing, how glamorous the name, or how sympathy-arousing the alleged benefactor, there just simply isn't an honest lottery.

Paid Millions

To prove it, 10,000,000 Americans, a conservative estimate states, annually have paid millions into coffers of a powerful combine which has controlled the racket in this country for years. From their coffers, the operators have allowed a dribble to go back to their "easy money" patrons—just enough to make them bite again. Authorities today say that only about two per cent of the money spent on lottery tickets ever gets back to the pocket of the buyer.

In special session, the Grand Jury today begins consideration of the products of those two years of undercover work by Federal agents. The panel will view 16 tons of fraudulent lottery tickets seized in a score of states, and will hear evidence against what officials report was a $20,000,000 ring reaping a harvest in every section of the country.

Indictment of 20 New Englanders among nearly four score defendants is expected. Mr. Brandon and John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector in Boston, supervising the case, are assisted by Jackson J. Holtz, assistant U. S. Attorney, and Tennyson Jefferson, Postal inspector. The whirlwind tour of the latter pair through northern and central states last Fall netted a great part of the lottery tickets and evidence of the ring's operations.

$3,000,000 Prizes

Purporting to seek funds for a memorial to a nationally-known figure, the operators of the ring are reported to have listed more than $3,000,000 in prizes won, but allegedly never paid.

Prosecution of other lotteries has revealed the popular use of fake lists and flagrant misuse of decimal points. Awards of $35 became $3,500. Another dodge prevented patrons from winning prizes of more than $200 by putting dummy tickets in the box for the higher drawings.

The public is not the only victim. The "profession" has a well-known reputation for cut-throat tactics, and occasionally the public triumphs vicariously when a sharper fools the promoters. In one case on record where a $200 prize limit had been pre-arranged, the ticket holder "palmed" her own ticket in the drawing and apparently drew one of the $1,000 prizes. The operators suspected what had happened but of course could do nothing.

Federal regulations form the greatest trap for lottery operators. Use of the mails, without which no widespread lottery can be successful, is generally the stumbling-block. If the lottery is fraudulent, the operators have violated the law forbidding use of the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Interstate Shipments

Federal statutes also forbid interstate shipment of lottery tickets or advertisements, or the use of a common carrier to carry lottery appurtenants across State lines. Import and export of lottery tickets into the country falls foul of Federal law—a U. S. regulation respected in practically every case but one by other countries.

With the Post Office authorities stopping mail suspected to contain lottery tickets, many indignant letters have gone to the Postmaster-General threatening suit, unless the Government stops violating the "rights" of a citizen. Usually a visit by a postal inspector, who points out the possibility of indictment—generally a complete surprise—cools the indignant writer.

Federal statutes even forbid public printing or announcement of the lists of winners, which is violated annually by many newspapers throughout the country. There is a $1,000 fine and maximum jail sentence of two years appended to this law; each paper carrying the list is a violation for which the fine and sentence may be imposed.

The cost of investigation and prosecution renders Governmen-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

N. Y. Labor Board Settles 93 P. C. of Cases Amicably

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—A record showing that more than 90 per cent of the labor disputes brought before it during past two years were settled without formal hearings was tacked up here today in a report made public by the State Labor Relations Board.

The Board reports that 3,133, or 93.7 per cent, of all cases handled by it between July 1, 1937, and June 30, 1939, were settled by arbitration. The Board was forced to issue formal orders in only 164 cases.

In view of recent charges that the Congress of Industrial Organizations receives preferential treatment from labor boards, the State Board declares that during the past two years the American Federation of Labor invoked the Board three times as much as did the C. I. O.

The Board also emphasizes that of its 39 decisions to come before the courts, it has been overruled only four times.

"The Board is gratified to find that the proportion of its cases which are disposed of by settlement or other means prior to formal hearings is steadily increasing," Paul D. Herzog, a member of the Board, said.

"Although 1,671 charges of unfair labor practices were filed, hearings were required in only a handful of these cases. It is significant that 27 were adjusted after the hearing was called and that the Board found it necessary to issue only 40 orders finding that employers had engaged in unfair labor practices.

"Our eperience in representation cases has been especially encouraging. The fact that in nine out of every 10 of these cases employers and unions have waived hearings and consented to elections or certifications is proof that they welcome the democratic machinery now made available by the State," he concluded.

Other members of the State Labor Relations Board beside Mr. Herzog are the Rev. John P. Boland, Chairman, and John D. Moore.

Women Fliers About Double In U. S. in Two and Half Years

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Women aviators are nearly twice as numerous in the United States as they were two and a half years ago.

The number holding licenses has jumped from 444 to 761 since February, 1937. In addition, there are ten girl fliers in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The women fly big and little ships. Three are licensed to pilot gliders.

Most of them fly for fun, records at the Civil Aeronautics Authority show. The 429 holding private licenses—which require 35 hours of solo flying—can take up passengers, but not for pay. Another 232 have solo pilot rating, which bars passengers.

Although there are no women airline pilots at present, 70 have flown the 200 solo hours required for a commercial or transport license. Another 27 hold the 60-hour limited commercial licenses which allow them to do charter business.

The women fliers range from grandmothers who dropped their knitting needles to take hold of the "stick" to debutantes who wedge their flying into fun-filled days. Some women help their husbands run small airports and flying schools. Others are stenographers, nurses, and housewives.

California continues to have the largest number of women pilots—183. New York has 70; Michigan, 35; Pennsylvania and Illinois, 34 each. No women pilots are listed from Arkansas, Nevada, or Wyoming.

One women with an important job in aviation that requires flying is Mrs. Blanche Noyes, brunette air-marker supervisor for the Government.

Mayors Warn Congress Of Dangers in WPA Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Members of both Houses of Congress in Washington today had before them the warning of the United States Conference of Mayors that wholesale dismissals and "widespread suffering" would be the corollary to the new Federal Relief Act, and that unless the $1,477,000,000 set aside for the Works Projects Administration were increased the entire work relief program would be wrecked.

The report, taking in the situation in cities through the Nation and presented through Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, President of the Conference, finds the restrictive provisions surrounding the appropriation "such as to actually prevent providing work," since even the funds available would be valueless in many cities unless the requirement on local Governments to assume 25 per cent of the cost of projects by the end of this year were relaxed.

"No single provision, except that requiring 25 per cent of the cost of all projects, in itself would be sufficient to wreck the program," the report continues. "But, taken together, their cumulative effect would be its destruction."

1,000,000 Excluded

Present quotas exclude 1,000,000 employable jobless from the work relief pay rolls, the conference states, and, with the current appropriation cutting the national total of 2,600,000 WPA employees to 1,800,000 by September and to 1,500,000 by June, the cities are faced with an insurmountable fiscal relief burden in their responsibility for direct relief to those unable to work.

"Until such a time as more equitable and balanced Federal-State-City tax program can be effected, the cities can stand no additional financial burdens," the Mayors declared. "They do not have available the same sources of revenue as the Federal Government; they are restricted and hamstrung by constitutional and charter restrictions, and they are confined to real estate taxes which in most communities are so high as to have reached the point of diminishing returns.

"It has been suggested that charter and constitutional limitations, if they exist, can be changed. It should be emphasized in the strongest possible terms that, as the Members of Congress know, such changes would at the best take time and cannot legally be accomplished in time to avert the destructive effects of this law.

Scores Congress Policy

"This is not an attempt merely to dodge a responsibility, or to shift a burden to the Federal Government. It is a question of taking care of the unemployed in a decently adequate minimum way until such time as the national economic system gets back into gear and they can be reabsorbed in private jobs. The Nation has no alternative but to do this, if the present economic system is to endure. To say arbitrarily that, after a certain date, hundreds of thousands of people cannot eat is not what we consider the proper policy for Congress to declare."

The mayors' opposition to the Act as an "administrative impossibility" centered as well on impending cuts in monthly security wages in the North and West to equalize lower wages in other areas, holding that the low wages should be brought up, but not at the expense of those a little higher; to reductions in the allowance for materials, "particularly in view of the fact that the increase in hours to 130 a month will mean use of more materials," and to the $52,000 limit on the size of new building projects.

Sweden's Vast Forest Wealth Served by Fine Floating Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Swedish forests have an important place in the national economy. For generations this natural wealth has accounted for about 50 per cent of the total exports.

Torsen Hèrnod, director of the Swidesh Pulp Company, in a recent broadcast on the forest industries, held that no other country was so well endowed by nature with excellent provisions for utilizing the wealth of its vast forests. The many rivers, streams, and brooks, he said, constitute a timber logging and floating system which is not found in any other part of the world.

Snow Supplements Flow

As a general rule the rivers flow from northwest to southeast. The mean dip is moderate, and they usually cut down deeply into the ground. The late melting of the snow in the border mountain regions, moreover, supplements the spring flow when this begins to wane in summer and many of the big rivers have firth-like lower reaches with fringes of islands outside the mouth.

The total amount expended since the middle of the last century in improving these natural floating ways, Mr. Hèrnod said, is enormous for a small country like Sweden. The length of the Swedish timber-floating ways at present, is about 33,000 kilometers or 20,000 miles—twice that of the Swedish railways. The cost of this system is estimated to have been about 200,000,000 kronor ($40,000,000).

The quantity of timber floated annually varies to some extent, but usually amounts to about 150,000,000 logs with a wood content of 15,000,000 cubic meters. This work has been done by the industries themselves and not from subsidies by the State.

In 1936, Mr. Hèrnod said, 70,000 persons were employed in Swedish sawmills and planing mills, pulp mills, and paper mills. The labor required for the forest work, apart from salaried employees, corresponds to about 40,000,000 working days per annum.

Future of Forests

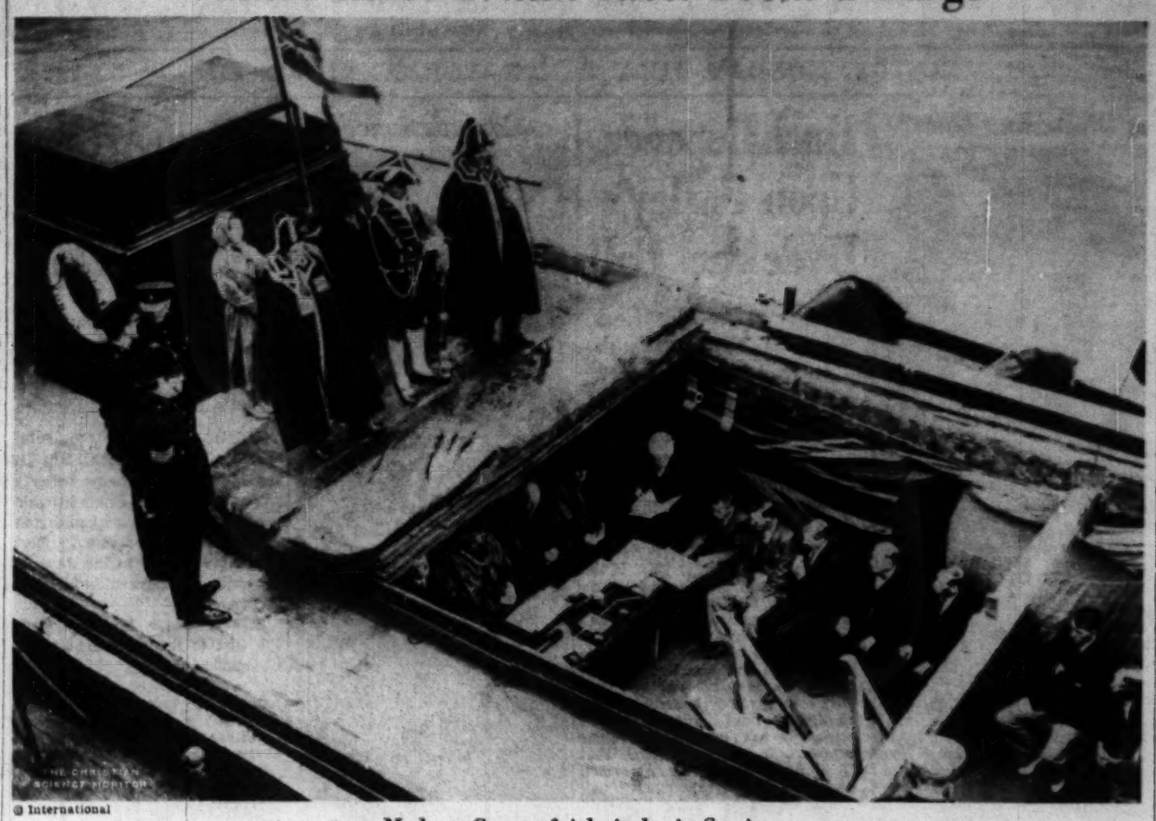
Regarding the future of the forests and of the industries based on them the Forest Expert Committee of 1931 made an estimate of the quantity of timber the industry would have at its disposal during the next 10 to 20 years and after deduction of the amount needed for household use, an allowance for damages and a percentage for unsaleable timber, they arrived at an amount of 24,000,000 cubic meters per annum.

During the period 1929-1937 the aggregate consumption by the sawmills and pulp mills averaged about 23,000,000 cubic meters per annum according to the 1936 Forest Committee, which corresponds very nearly to the consumption which the Experts Committee considered available to the industry.

The least profitable sawmill enterprises are gradually being weeded out.

Mr. Hèrnod said that although Sweden has contributed pulp for the world's rayon industry on a very large scale—in 1937 it amounted to 160,000 tons of "silk" pulp, or 15 per cent of the world consumption—the rayon silk industry within the country is not of any importance.

Justice Rules British River From a Barge



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Medway Court of Admiralty in Session

This unusual scene is duplicated once a year on the Medway River, England, when the Mayor of Rochester presides as Admiral over the Admiralty Court. The Court convenes in the middle of the River on a barge from the staff of which flies the Navy's white ensign. The Mayor is seen seated in the hold of the barge, at the left, with the chain of office around his neck.

Italy to Tap Public's Till To Pay Arms Bill Deficits

ROME (AP)—With its budget swollen by the arms program, Premier Mussolini's Government is preparing to tap Italian pockets deeper for taxes.

Senator Paolo Thaon de Revel, Finance Minister, has served notice on the people to be ready for further sacrifices in an effort to cover their country's heavy budget deficits.

With diplomats wondering whether Italian finances can continue to stand the strain, the Finance Minister seems to have given the Government's answer. He told the Senate, in effect, that Italy was fundamentally sound and the people capable of paying the nation's way.

Tax reforms to stop leaks and increase revenues, however, have been deemed necessary by the Government, along with the stimulation of still greater agricultural and industrial production to provide a further tax basis.

Duce Outlines Procedure

Business and property are expected to shoulder much of the new burden, with perhaps increased income taxes also in the offing. Signor Mussolini has given orders for:

1. Fair distribution of taxation.
2. Simplification of the tax procedure.
3. Efficiency in the use of the revenues.

Taxpayers now carry most of the burden of Italy's ordinary budget. But the extraordinary expenses, largely for armaments, have required extraordinary financial measures—the floating of loans, issuance of Treasury notes, levies on real estate and capital, and the sale of foreign securities and Italian securities issued abroad.

Another large budget deficit is forecast for the new fiscal year.

Italy's financial plight is shown by the budget figures of the Finance Minister. He estimates the Government will need about 29,316,000,000 lire ($1,543,262,000) for its ordinary expenses during the current year. It has been able to foresee only about $1,293,000,000 in revenues.

The budget starts out, therefore, with a visible deficit of approximately $250,262,000.

Civil Servants' Pay Raised

The Finance Minister estimates that expenditures are more likely to be $1,689,600,000, owing to the recent increase in civil servants' pay, the expenses in newly acquired Albania and rearmament.

Thus the deficit is considerably increased, and that does not include the extraordinary expenditures which may be made.

The Italian budget deficits have been chronic since before the war in Ethiopia. Since 1934, Italy has gone approximately $2,897,611,000 into the red. During the past year, the excess of Government spending over its revenues added approximately $471,258,800 to the deficit.

Less will need to be spent on Ethiopia this year and the expense of fighting the Spanish civil war for Gen. Francisco Franco is ended, Senator de Revel said.

But three costly items remain on the Fascist program—further colonization of Libya, the military occupation and development of Albania, and the need to keep up with Great Britain and France in the European arms race.

Albania's merger with Italy by the army's seizure of that Balkan neighbor last April cost approximately $15,520,000 at the outset mostly for the forces of occupation. Italy is keeping troops variously estimated at 60,000 to 100,000 men in Albania.

Another expensive item was the partial mobilization of approximately a million men in Italy last spring when things looked dark in Europe. The cost of that gesture is estimated at $13,780,000.

Heavy at the top of Italy's financial structure is the arms program, which the Government considers essential "in a world which tends to divide into two opposing camps and is preparing for war."

The fighting forces will swallow up at least $441,445,000 or about 29 per cent of the Government's money during the current year.

Arms Reserves Built Up

More than $69,000,000 of the total is allotted for new arms. The Navy plans to spend $32,315,790 on new ships. The Army has been allotted $26,315,790 for expenses which military experts believe to cover frontier fortifications, modern arms and equipment, and the building up of reserves of munitions and supplies. The air force is spending $10,526,315 on new planes, equipment and munitions.

Italy's Finance Minister has found that special taxes to finance extraordinary expenditures are diminishing, but the expenditures continue. Public debt charges for the current fiscal year (beginning July 1, 1939) have been estimated at $363,105,000, or about 24 per cent of the budget.

Preparedness for war and payments on the public debt, therefore, account for more than half of the Italian budget. Treasury bonds in circulation last March 31 amounted to about $642,263,000.

The minister holds that such a situation requires a program of taxation which will assure normal receipts sufficient to cover both normal expenses and extraordinary expenditures which have "assumed a permanent character."

At the same time he has indicated that a way is being sought to lighten the burden of indirect taxes on the poorer classes, which feel the weight of increased living costs, up 2.4 per cent within a year. These taxes, mostly levied on business in various forms or on the sales of certain goods such as coffee, are passed along to the consumer in the price he pays for his purchases.

Shanghai Japanese See Peril In European Refugee Influx

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Concern is being felt among Shanghai's next-to-newest arrivals, the horde of Japanese who have poured into the northern district of the International Settlement since the Sino-Japanese hostilities, over the large number of Central European refugees who now crowd into them and threaten their livelihood.

At present, there about 9,000 of these German and other Jews—as compared with perhaps 30,000 to 50,000 Japanese—and with German and Italian steamships booked for months ahead it is forecast that next autumn may find 20,000 here.

The European refugees are spread all over the city, both in the Settlement and in the French Concession, but they have settled particularly in the Japanese-controlled area where their relief committee found living quarters for them, and those in most desperate need have operated in this quarter along various lines calculated to bring some income. Thus the Japanese, world-renowned for their capacity to live cheaply and work hard, find themselves challenged by competition which worries them. Appeal has been made to the Japanese authorities for relief against such competition but no answer to the problem has been found as yet.

Shopping News weekly reports that Jewish refugees have opened 32 dress shops, 29 cafes, six shirt shops, 11 hat shops, six beauty shops, 14 men's tailor shops, 19 grocery stores, 194 physicians' offices, 377 small manufacturing plants, 92 miscellaneous small retail shops, five jewelry shops, four drugstores, one pawnshop, two laundries, one sausage factory, and in addition to this there are innumerable canvassers.

Many residents feel that these refugees will increase Shanghai prosperity by their endeavors. Others of contrary view learn that the Consular Body, to which appeal was made by the Settlement authorities, can see no way to close Shanghai's international gates to the newcomers.

London and Tokyo Differ on Import Of Tientsin Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's reassurances to questioners in the House of Commons that the new arrangement with Japan in no way indicates a change of British policy in favor of Japan and against China, have revealed striking differences with recent statements by the Japanese Premier.

In a statement to journalists July 23 Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma said, according to reports published here; "The basis of the agreement evolved is applicable to the whole of China, and is not limited to Tientsin."

Mr. Chamberlain on the other hand said definitely, "the discussions will be confined to local issues in Tientsin."

Similarly Premier Hiranuma's hope that "Britain would not assist Chiang Kai-shek's regime by granting credits or otherwise," contrasts with Mr. Chamberlain's denial that the British Government is precluded from making such credits, but it is pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain's declaration under this score leaves the British Government just as free not to give any such assistance in future as to give it. These are points which are expected to give rise to further explanations later.

Added Points in Pact

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax read the text of the agreement between the British Government and Japan in the House of Lords today and gave the following supplementary points of agreement:

"1. It was no part of the intention of the Japanese Government to preclude His Majesty's Government from making representations on any case that might arise.

"2. His Majesty's Government made it clear that in their view nothing in the formula affected the position and obligations of other powers. This view was considered by both parties as self-evident.

"3. His Majesty's Ambassador has represented to the Japanese Government the great importance of discouraging press recriminations and exaggerated claims which can only prejudice the results of the Tientsin negotiations on local issues now about to open.

"4. His Majesty's Ambassador has made strong representations on the subject of anti-British agitation. It is to be anticipated that as a result of the agreement which has now been reached this agitation will cease.

"Meanwhile the Japanese Prime Minister is reported to have said that the Japanese Government, now that they had fixed their policy, could control agitation not in accordance with it."

Ancient Court of Admiralty Holds Annual Session on River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, England — One of England's strangest law courts—the Medway Court of Admiralty—recently held its annual meeting here in the musty hold of a Medway River barge.

The robed figures of the Mayor of Rochester, together with the Aldermen of the Town, constituted the bench, while fisherfolk of the town made up the jury. Cases coming before this antiquated court are disputes which have arisen during the previous year among those who make their living on the River.

In his capacity of Admiral of the River, the Mayor of Rochester hears and tries the disputes among the "Free Fishers of the Medway," for "the regulation and well governing of the River." Such was the purpose enunciated by the act which set up the court in 1729.

Like other special courts, such as the Ecclesiastical Courts, which have survived modernizing of the juridical system, the Medway Court Admiralty has been credited with many helpful decisions.

Some enactments of the Court have long since passed into history, such as one which provided that all fish must be taken to market and be inspected by the Keeper of the Prison.

Peru Widens Executive Rule; Called Curb on Radicalism

The News

LIMA, Peru, July 24 (AP)—The National Plebiscite Board yesterday announced that 10 constitutional amendments, proposed by President Benavides, had been overwhelmingly approved in a nation-wide election held June 18.

The amendments generally increase the power of the President and decrease that of the legislative branch.

The next presidential and congressional terms start Dec. 8, 1939, and end July 28, 1940.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The regime of General Benavides carefully prepared Peru's plebiscite as a means of assuring that no "dangerous" social elements obtain control of the Government. Results of the vote are a victory for the regime.

President Benavides himself is on record as having "no intention whatsoever" of continuing in power after his successor has been chosen in the general elections of next Oct. 20. He has ruled by decree since the Constituent Assembly voted absolute power to him on Nov. 15, 1936, for three years. Congress in the meantime has been suspended.

Manuel Ugarteche, President of the Ministerial Council and First Vice-President of the Republic, explained the aim of the plebiscite was to provide the next government with the constitutional means of averting interruptions to the "rising rhythm of national activity."

Ex-Foreign Minister Carlos Concha, one of the signatories of the plebiscite law, writing in La Prensa, daily newspaper, denied that the referendum was anti-democratic. He compared it with the procedure to approve the Spanish Republican Constitution, the Weimar Constitution of the German Republic, and the Chilean Constitution. The democratic constitution would be firmer in Peru, he said, by rendering it safe from revolutionary debates and dictatorial tendencies.

Among the reforms submitted to the plebiscite are those repealing "proportionate minority representation"; extending the presidential term from five to six years; restoration of the President's veto power; limiting congressional powers to fix customs tariffs, appoint inquiry committees and summon the Premier to explain executive policy; selection of one-third of the Deputies every two years and extension of their terms from five to six years; amplifying the President's right to pass special laws and restrict those passed by Congress; postponing the election of a "Corporation Senate" until 1945, and permitting the budget to be enforced each Jan. 1 when not passed by the Legislature.

The plebiscite was "public and obligatory" for all citizens electorally registered up to July 1, 1936, and for those who have become 21 since that date and appear on the military register.

Penalties were strengthened for those who failed to vote without valid reason. The penalties were loss of these rights: To hold public office, to draw on banking or credit accounts, to receive registered postal correspondence, to matriculate at universities, to exercise professions, to benefit from social welfare laws and to obtain passports, patents and licenses.

President Benavides believes that a large majority of his compatriots are with him in desiring the maximum of Executive latitude consistent with maintenance of democratic machinery, to preclude any diminution in the economic and social progress.

Way Is Left Open For Quezon to Run

MANILA, July 24 (AP)—President Quezon's declaration he would not seek re-election was followed today by qualifying statements which left the way open for him to run again if a proposed constitutional amendment is adopted shortening the presidential term and repealing the non-re-election clause.

President Quezon said:

"I will not run for re-election if the whole world asks me to. I want to rest after my present term expires (Nov. 14, 1941). I prefer to retire to private life."

A statement issued by Presidential Secretary Jorge B. Vargas said:

"The President . . . has repeatedly stated he would not seek re-election . . . but that if the amendment to the Constitution is approved shortening his term of office from six to four years, then he would consider it his duty to be a candidate to obtain a vote of confidence from the people."

The statement said the President was "absolutely determined not to accept re-election if permitted to continue until 1941."

Virginia Liquor Sales Wane; Board Is Glad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. July 24—Expressing gratification at reported declines in liquor sales, the Virginia State Liquor Control Board, in a formal statement, announced here that a "careful and diligent investigation" looking to "a more stable standardization of the salaries" of liquor store personnel is under way.

The Board admitted its present plan, basing store employees' salaries on the average monthly sale of bottles, "may have its defects," and expressed the hope that "a more satisfactory plan" might be worked out with the aid of Gov. James H. Price and State Budget Director Rowland Egger.

Hull Holds Firm On Japan Despite Embargo Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The State Department's policy in the Far East will not be modified in any important measure by the Senate action officially dropping the question of an arms and war materials embargo against Japan for the present.

In fact, it was virtually on request from the State Department that Chairman Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced over the week end that his embargo resolution would be laid aside. It is understood here that Secretary of State Cordell Hull does not wish to inflame the Japanese military hot-heads by any sudden blow which might jeopardize the Department's delicately poised resistance in Japan. The Hull policy is one permitting an orderly retreat where absolutely necessary, but always to the minimum extent, meanwhile yielding nothing in principle and always holding reprisals in the background.

Meanwhile, the latest Gallup Poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion shows a deep division of sentiment still existing as to what the United States should do about the war in China. The poll will be interpreted favorably by those supporting a Japanese embargo, because it shows a technical 51 per cent in favor of stopping shipments of war supplies to Japan—A majority which did not exist in the last poll on this subject.

However, it is equally noted that 25 per cent advocated "doing nothing" and another 18 per cent were in favor of confining action to a "protest." Only 6 per cent were in favor of fighting Japan.

Thus those who are opposed to an embargo are at liberty to interpret the poll in their favor by contrary reasoning. For a government is not likely to consider a maximum of 57 per cent—being the total of those favoring either economic or military action—a sufficiently preponderant majority for the taking of so advanced a step as an act of economic war against another nation.

Somewhere in between these two divergent views lies the reasoning which the Roosevelt Administration is understood to be pursuing. There is a tradition that something more than a narrow majority of support is necessary for a militant new line of action in foreign policy. And more to the point, an administration facing re-election at the polls is inclined to be cautious about taking so serious a plunge into untried methods of curbing aggression, if the minority to be offended is as substantial as the 43 per cent indicated by the total of mere "protesters" and "do nothings" in this poll.

The history of sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian War is not such as to encourage headstrong action—and in the case of Japan, the United States might find itself the only nation attempting such a course in the face of inflammable consequences.

Thus the Gallup Poll serves the dual purpose of confirming the State Department in its caution, and encouraging those who support an embargo by the enlarging show of opinion on their side.

Army Recruiting Runs Far Ahead of Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army's most intensive peacetime recruiting campaign, intended to bring 112,500 new men into the ranks by mid-1940, is well ahead of schedule at the end of the first half-month.

Official reports showed July 24 that there were almost 4,000 enlistments by July 15, representing 74.9 per cent of the 5,220 quota for the entire month. The initial allotments of some corps areas already were filled.

Ruses of Chinese Guerrillas Keep Japanese on Close Vigil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Japanese efforts to employ Chinese "protection corps" organizations against the guerrillas are not thus far working out with any conspicuous success. Reports from a considerable number of North China cities under Japanese occupation indicate that Japan must keep strong garrisons anywhere that it expects to retain effective control. This entails expense thus far out of proportion to any gain, but there seems no alternative.

Typical of the curiously fluid quality of Chinese passive resistance was the experience of a unit of the Japanese-organized Chinese "puppet" forces which suffered regular pickings-off of outposts each night, due to the operations of the guerrillas. Finally they came to terms with the foe on a peculiar basis. The chief duty of the protection corps was to search all Chinese coming through the gates or otherwise passing lines, and in return for a cessation of these nightly shootings, the protection corps agreed to pass a certain number of armed plain-clothes men daily.

The guerrillas would pass through with peasants carrying produce. They would be searched duly but their arms never would be found.

Saw Through Ruse

Soon the Japanese began to be aware of something wrong, and after vain efforts to trace the matter down they disguised a number of Chinese-speaking Japanese as Chinese peasants, provided them with concealed arms, and sent them into the protection corps lines in an effort to prove that the searchings were inadequate. The protection corps men immediately recognized the spies, but did not betray the fact by any sign. They treated the Japanese as Chinese, subjected them to rigorous search, found the arms—and belabored them soundly. The disguised men were then taken to the Japanese who quietly released them.

Where the guerrillas have tried positional warfare they have been defeated by the Japanese mechanized forces. They have had no success in re-taking and keeping towns which the Japanese wanted enough to defend strongly. But they have nevertheless been able to keep the Japanese rather tightly pressed into the main centers and along the lines of communications, a situation by no means what has been desired because it means the continuation of an abnormal, costly state of affairs standing for war rather than peace.

Retaliation of the Japanese armed forces against guerrilla forays has been in many cases directed against the civilian population in an effort to convince the people that it will not pay them to harbor or assist the Chinese irregulars. It is regular practice to burn whole villages and to execute a considerable number of people suspected in one connection or another.

Guerrillas Appear Orderly

The effect of this has been considerably minimized by the fact that many of these expeditions have been accompanied by large-scale looting, so that the country population not unnaturally has looked upon the excursions as similar to the Chinese bandit attacks with which they have been unhappily familiar for centuries.

The guerrillas, for their part, appear universally orderly and disciplined—a striking contrast to the uniformed soldiery of former Chinese regimes. They have made their presence as little burdensome to the rural population as might be, paid their way, and bought such arms as could be stolen from the Japanese and smuggled out to them. In many towns they go freely and boldly about, according to the testimony of foreign missionaries.

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Behind the Headlines

Can Japanese series of bayonet prods overcome British policy of cool-headed waiting?

Senate held justified in embargo policy despite possible profit loss to munitions makers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A policy of pin pricks, they used to call it in the days of the old diplomacy, when people were still nice about things. A policy of bayonet prods, they might call it today, when even lip service to international law has been largely supplemented by violent methods.

That is the policy Japan is pursuing in its relations with Great Britain in the Orient. Essence of this procedure is to make one's self as annoying as possible in a number of small things, with a view to gaining big things. A slap from a sentry, a grimace at a flag, incidents such as these, if repeated daily or weekly over a long period, are intended to bring affairs to a crisis after a time, a crisis that will prove advantageous to the provoker.

Dangerous Game

It is a dangerous game, if played against a cool-headed opponent. For a cool-headed person can absorb a lot of this sort of thing while watching for the right opportunity and the exact moment to set things right.

The British have the reputation of being the coolest-headed Nation in the world. The quality is possibly the greatest single British asset in these difficult days. It is the fruit of several centuries of experience in dealing wisely with thousands of pin pricks, and even bayonet prods.

What Sort of Boom?

President Roosevelt has said that the Senate's refusal to lift the embargo on shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerents has interfered with a business boom in the United States. What kind of a boom? Presumably a boom in war industries—since no others are affected. But does the United States want a boom in war industries? Is that a stable basis for economic recovery?

Perhaps the Senate has not forgotten the findings of its committee which, only three or four years ago, was investigating the activities of munitions makers. Those findings revealed examples of a scandalous pursuit of profits, to the exclusion of patriotism and other virtues. Maybe the Senate is as President Wilson would have said, "Wilful," and maybe it was mistaken.

Doubtful Foundation

But it was certainly right in acting on the neutrality measure without regard for the possible profits of munition dealers. Much as Americans would welcome a business boom, there are many who would not wish to see it built on such a foundation. American airplane factories are doing a thriving business with France and Great Britain. They have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the new air armaments in those countries.

Under the present Neutrality Act, they might have to sacrifice this market if war should come. Or they might not, an exception might be made of airplanes. That was suggested during the debate. These are important considerations. But American foreign policy cannot be governed by prospects of profit for certain individuals. There are more serious factors to be considered.

By a Staff Artist

Japan Would Buy of Russia

Japan Eyes Island

The boundary between Russia and Japan—or Manchukuo—is not entirely a continental boundary. Asiatic Russia is not all on the mainland. It overflows onto an island, the island of Sakhalin. Recent clashes along the Russo-Japanese frontier have spread to Sakhalin, and recall the fact that this far-northern sea-girt stretch of tundra, forest, and mountain has long been a point of dispute between the two countries.

The present territorial boundary dates from 1905. At the close of the Russo-Japanese War, the Island, which had been entirely Russian territory, was divided, the southern portion going to Japan. During the Russian Revolution of 1917 and after, Japan seized the opportunity to occupy the Russian portion of the Island, in much the same way that it recently has taken advantage of the distractions of others to further its own interests.

Winner Take All?

In 1927, however, the Japanese were persuaded, or obliged, to return the northern territory to Russia. They gave back the territory, but they held onto the resources of this rich land in the form of concessions to work its oil, coal, and timber. They are not satisfied with the terms of these concessions, nor with the treatment of their people in the Russian part of the Island.

This seems an opportune time to get better terms—or maybe the whole Island.

Rex Miller

Conquering Australian Desert

Radio Aids Conquest Of Vast Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A unique radiocast was recently made by Dr. Cecil Madigan, leader of a small party attempting a crossing of Simpson Desert in Central Australia. It was made as the radiocaster perched between two sand ridges out on the desert which is at the boundaries of Queensland and South Australia. The desert, which is 60,000 square miles in extent, is hardly known to white man.

Some ingenuity had to be used for the radiocast. Dr. Madigan used a pedal transceiver and the Postmaster General's Department assisted in the provision of telephone lines to ensure that the faint sounds emitted should be heard all over the Commonwealth. The small pedal transmitting and receiving set is operated either by batteries or by a generator driven as a bicycle is propelled.

The radiocast was first picked up at a far northern center on the Adelaide-Broken Hill line where there is the headquarters for a number of pedal-operated transceivers for communication between the outlying posts of Central Australia. An amplifier was used, and the radiocast was then connected with a telephone line. At places nearer Adelaide other amplifiers were installed and so the radiocast was taken to the headquarters of the Australian Broadcasting Commission where the distributing was undertaken by a special equipment. Several tests had been made over this planned radio itinerary and had been successful.

Adverse Conditions

Desert conditions, however, are no respecters of radiocasts and when Dr. Madigan began his talk rain was falling—a most unusual happening in this country — the wind was blowing the papers out of his hands.

The leader of the expedition stuck to his post and, on the whole, was heard very well, although sentences were broken, and static played some mischievous pranks.

"The tiny mouthpiece I am shielding from the wind," said Dr. Madigan, "seems so absurd, so infinitesimal out here. But it is conveying, I hope, my message to Australia from a part about which nothing previously known."

When the wind permitted Dr. Madigan to refer to his notes he found it difficult to read them with the fitful rays of the light he was using.

Unconquered Desert

"To you sitting at your firesides," he resumed, "it is hard to imagine us out here, hundreds of miles from anywhere, in the heart of a desert unconquered by man. . . . I never cease to marvel . . . a few yards from me is a fire, built from little bits of wood we have covered miles to collect. The cook is just browning a damper over the embers."

There were further interruptions and then—"We have been delayed by rains but we are now on the march again. We have two meals a day—one at sunrise and one at dusk—so anxious are we to keep moving and complete our conquest. Even in these wastes the dingo has beaten man to the conquest. We have seen only a few of these animals but their howling at night is a regular feature."

The radiocast closed with: "Good night. It is time to get out our sleeping bags."

By a Staff Artist

High Adventure

Dr. C. T. Madigan, leader of the Simpson Desert Expedition, pictured above as he was about to set off on his camel for the exploration trip. The map below shows the location of the Simpson Desert.

Contracting Wings Aids Speed And Safety of British Airliners

LONDON (AP) — For the first time in the history of commercial air transportation, an expanding and contracting wing—for greater speed and safety—is being built into a new type of airliner.

Ordered by the Air Ministry, 14 "F. C. 1" airliners, described as the most up-to-date passenger-carrying aircraft in the world, will introduce the new wing on British air routes.

Each liner will have accommodations for 30 passengers, a crew of six and a mail load. Four-motored, the planes will weigh 19 tons.

The wing, incorporating an "auxiliary" wing to reduce the amount of weight each square foot of the lifting surfaces must carry at the takeoff, has been used experimentally on machines in other countries in the past.

Once aloft, the pilot will draw in the "auxiliary" and fly faster on the smaller regular wing. The "auxiliary" also will be used for landing.

Although primarily commercial machines, the new planes will have a military range of around 1,700 miles which will make possible nonstop flights from London to any European capital at a cruising speed of 220 miles an hour.

They are to go into production immediately at the Hayes, Middlesex, factory of the Fairey Aviation Co., which previously has built only warplanes.

Each machine will have a tricycle under-carriage and special de-icing equipment.

Businessmen Major Patrons Of British Civil Airplanes

LONDON, July 24 (CP)—Most passengers carried in British civil airplanes in 1938 were businessmen, says the annual report on civil aviation issued by the Air Ministry.

The next largest group consisted of government officials, army officers and others flying to and from the United Kingdom on their spells of leave.

British commercial aircraft flew 13,556,000 route miles in 1938, nearly 3,000,000 miles more than the distance flown in the previous year. The report gives the following figures for all regular services operated by United Kingdom companies. Figures for 1937 are in parentheses:

Aircraft miles	13,556,000	(10,772,000)
Passenger miles	54,267,000	(49,729,000)
Freight ton miles	904,000	(804,000)
Mail ton miles	9,335,000	(7,873,500)

It is stated that the large increase in mail ton miles was due to great extent to the introduction of further stages of the empire mail scheme.

On an average 19 tons of mail are normally transported each week, but at the peak of the Christmas rush the figure was swollen to almost 35 tons.

During 1938, the number of serious accidents to United Kingdom civil aircraft fell to about half that of the previous year and was lowest number for any year since 1933.

In commercial flying there was only one accident in which fare-paying passengers were killed and one other in which passengers were injured.

Approximately 4,500,000 passengers-miles were flown on the regular services in 1938 per fatal accident, while 3,400,000 aircraft miles were flown per fatal accident.

The commonwealth continued to rank foremost as regards the total length of routes operated by regular air services: 88,000 route miles, compared with 71,200 for the nearest rival, the United States.

Cleveland Center On City Planning Serves Wide Area

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Cleveland Housing Center established here a year ago as a clearing house for planning information and activities has become a civic institution, and, according to housing and planning leaders here, has proved its value many times over.

The idea for such centers originated with the Housing Center in London. The one in Cleveland is an attractive, two-story brick building of late Georgian design, thoroughly up-to-date in construction features and materials. Located conveniently in the center of the downtown area, it is designed to act as the focal point of planning and housing activities throughout the Cleveland region, a place in which the plans of individual communities and sections are co-ordinated in such a manner as to control the growth of the entire metropolitan area.

Library for Reference

The Cleveland Housing Center comprises a reception room, a library with one of the most complete housing and planning reference collections in the Middle West, a large drafting room, an assembly room for lectures and exhibits, a workshop, and seven private offices.

The library is available for reference work by public officials, students and interested citizens, and a surprising number are "discovering" the center and taking advantage of it.

In the Housing Center building are the offices of the Regional Association of Cleveland, a non-profit organization formed by forward-looking Clevelanders concerned with guiding the community's development through a long-term metropolitan plan, thus making Greater Cleveland a better place in which to work and live. The Center is also headquarters for the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Ohio State Planning Conference.

Maps of 60 Cities

A visitor to the Center these days finds considerable activity, for the Association is busy preparing its regional plan for Metropolitan Cleveland. A staff of 25 draftsmen, research workers, and engineers is doing work preliminary to drafting a comprehensive plan—preparing base maps of 60 villages and cities in the region, making a land-use survey, studying zoning regulations now in force in 31 of the district's municipalities, studying population distribution, and so on. All of this data is background for future land-use plans, which, taken together, will comprise the regional plan for the metropolis.

'Canals' on Mars Under Close Study Again

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP)—The "canals" of Mars, straight lines hundreds to thousands of miles long, which cross his face somewhat with the regularity of latitude and longitude lines on a map, are clear again.

At the present time, because of his position in the sky, Mars' face has expanded in a powerful telescope to about five times the diameter of our moon as seen by the unaided eye, far larger than usual, and twice as bright.

On July 27, Mars will be nearest to the earth since August, 1924, The next closest opposition is not reached until September, 1956.

Great telescopes at Lowell Observatory here, and in other parts of the world, are studying Mars' phenomena, including the "canals" or lines, now the subject of widespread research interest. There is nothing yet known to explain them, except the possibility, which, for some people, is hardest to believe, that they are the work of intelligent beings.

Here at Lowell Observatory, E. C. Slipher has looked at them more than any living man. Astronomer Slipher, this year, is making his observations from the University of Michigan's Lamont-Hussey Observatory at Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa. His view will be much better than those afforded observatories in the Northern Hemisphere because Mars will be directly overhead. Here Mars will be very low in the southern sky. Mr. Slipher's photographs will complement those taken at Lowell.

Drawings of Canals

Ordinarily the canals of Mars can be seen only intermittently, usually in piecemeal. In 30 years Mr. Slipher has seen enough, however, to make 2,200 drawings of them.

To date about 800 markings have been observed. Two hundred were named, but the remainder have been designed by numbers. About nine-tenths are straight lines. They are segments of great circles, the lines that would be made at his surface by a plane passing centrally through the planet's globe.

The lines run from 200 miles to 2,000. Early in the studies observers hazarded the guess that these lines were canals carrying water. Some came from around the white areas near Mars' poles that are obviously snow or frost caps. Some ran through the darker areas, that may mean vegetation, which are generally pale in Mars' winter and darken their hues and expand in areas in his summer.

The long "rivers" have straight cross-lines emptying into them at angles from 45 to 90 degrees. Most of these not only empty into the main canal but go directly across it.

In between these cross-lines, when "seeing" is at its best, Mr. Slipher has observed what "seems to be a lot of detail."

He does not say what the canals may be, except that they behave as would strips of vegetation. He is more interested in the complete story of their changes and behavior as told by hundreds of thousands of photographs of the planet because it is from the law of change that the astronomer expects eventually to understand conditions on Mars.

Play of Lights

Photographs show what astronomers early called seas, dark areas often of greenish hue, now taken to be possible vegetation and certainly huge surface markings. It has been suggested that Mars' atmosphere, existence of which is well verified, plays occasional tricks with light that might account for seeming markings.

But recently Mr. Slipher obtained what he believed was striking proof that even possible tricks of light were not the cause. This was in photographs taken through a blue filter. Such photos failed for many years to show Mars' surface.

To learn the cause, Mr. Slipher took photos in blue light of paintings of Mars by Howard Russell Butler. In this light, the markings on the paintings disappeared exactly as in blue pictures of the planet itself. This fact at first seemed to verify the suspicion that in some lights the apparent surface markings were tricks of Mars' peculiar colors.

But in 1937, for a month, the blue light photos of the planet showed the Martian surface distinctly. They showed the same kind of markings there that have been seen in other colors of light. What happened to make the Martian atmosphere so clear with the blue light is not known.

This is only one of numerous questions the students of the planet are going to be deeply occupied with these weeks while the ruddy planet is a very near neighbor.

California to Michigan Is Girl Bike-Rider's Goal

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Miss Jess Small is on her way—by bicycle—to her home at Benzonia, Mich. She began her bicycle journey May 1 at Pomona, Calif., and expects to reach home "about Christmas time."

"I came to California by train and couldn't bear the thought of going back without seeing some of this country I had heard so much about," she said.

Larger Families for France Aim of Proposed Cabinet Plan

PARIS, July 24, (AP)—A legal code to encourage larger families, completed on behalf of the Government, will be submitted to the Cabinet this week for approval.

It is designed to counteract large population increases in Germany and Italy which are weighting the balance of manpower.

The code, effective immediately after formal approval, contains the following main provisions subject to change:

A cash premium for the first child; all families, regardless of class, eligible; smaller premiums, whose amounts have yet to be determined, for each succeeding birth.

A tax on bachelors and childless couples to help finance the program, which also will be aided by the national budget.

A "family vote." By this system a father would have a vote for each of his children in addition to his own.

Heavier punishment for traffic in narcotics and new restrictions to discourage alcoholism.

It was estimated that the program would cost 750,000,000 francs (about $19,860,000). The tax on bachelors and childless couples was expected to produce 200,000,000 francs (about $5,296,000). A division of opinion among the ministers on some of the proposals, particularly the "family vote," was reported.

The country's manpower has been of more and more concern, recently accentuated by successive war scares.

League of Nations statistics show births in France last year were 612,000 compared with 640,000 in 1935.

Danzig Defers Debt Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE CITY OF DANZIG—Suspension of normal interest payments on Danzig's loans has been attributed in the official press here to disorganization of the city's trade by Poland.

Actually, however, figures show that turnover of the port was 15 per cent higher in the past year than in the previous 12 months.

Announcement came from the Danzig Bank that the transfer of foreign bills of exchange destined for the service of the foreign loans of the city would be interrupted. The sums due for these loans are to be paid in "blocked" gulden which means into the account of the creditor who will not be able to touch them.

Meanwhile a big reconstruction plan for Danzig has been started which is to cost 4,500,000 gulden (about $900,000).

The estimated figure of shipping through the port for the past year is a record one of 8,000,000 tons. Moreover the income from transshipment amounting in recent years to about 22,000,000 gulden yearly is considerably augmented this year. Further, Danzig makes considerable profits in acting as a clearing house for Poland, and the maintenance of Polish offices and institutions brings it about 32,000,000 gulden, while income from customs amounts to 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 gulden, and that from tourism to 18,000,000 gulden.

Polish opinion considers this "skeleton of bankruptcy" to be a political maneuver for deluding other nations about the present position of Danzig. The Berlin press has been making capital out of the Bank's decision.

Meanwhile German maneuvers, such as introduction of "armed tourists," "furniture vans" filled with armaments, building of fortifications, have sent up note circulation here from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gulden, and the covering has diminished.

Polish opinion considers it Danzig's own fault that the population has during the past year been purchasing provisions in Poland so extensively that it has caused a great outflow of exchange from the City.

Tires for Antarctic Ice Cruiser Need a Derrick to Change Them

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP) — The largest pneumatic rubber tires in the world have been designed to carry an "ice cruiser" across Antarctic wastes, the Research Foundation of the Armour Institute of Technology has announced.

Harold Vagtborg, Director of the Foundation, said an order for six of the immense tires had been placed with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and delivery was expected about the middle of August.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will use the snow cruiser on the Government's land-claiming expedition to the South Pole late this year.

In designing the tires which will carry the tank-like vehicle across the snow crevices, Armour engineers decided upon a thickness of 12 ply, about twice that of the ordinary heavy duty automobile tire.

The tires will be 10 feet in diameter, weighing between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds. A derrick on top of the snow cruiser and a hydraulic arrangement to lift the axle will be used in changing them.

Engineers said the chief problem in designing the tires was to insure a large enough contact surface between the tire and the ice and snow to obtain the proper coefficient of friction. There will be 12 square feet of contact.

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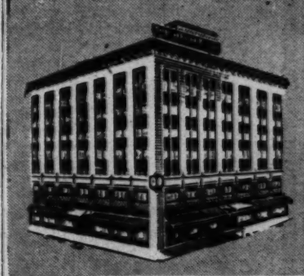
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Paris Stamp Collectors Foil Attempt to Tax Their Deals

PARIS (AP)—A minor crisis has occurred in the famed open air stamp market of Paris, for it has suddenly been invaded by the law.

Since the early part of this century Paris stamp collectors and dealers have gathered regularly under the horse chestnut trees of the avenue of the Champs Elysees every Thursday and Sunday afternoon to engage in business.

But the city fathers of Paris suddenly discovered the stamp market as a possible new source of revenue for the depleted city treasury.

They promptly slapped a tax on all stamp dealers doing business in the markets. The dealers grumbled, but paid their taxes of 250 francs (about $7) and continued doing business.

Then came the detective. First he demanded to see every dealers' receipt card. Then he announced that the market must henceforth be divided into two parts—one for dealers selling for cash and another for collectors exchanging stamps.

If a collector sold one of his stamps for cash, said the detective, he automatically became a dealer and was liable to arrest for not having his identity card.

The resultant protest from hundreds of irate collectors and dealers sent the detective scurrying down to headquarters for reinforcements.

The stamp enthusiasts explained to the detectives that, if one of them had a rare variety of the British one penny black which another desired with all his heart, it might be possible that an exchange could be arranged by no other means than passing cash.

They called on small boys to testify that they too were only just beginners and certainly nothing so lofty as dealers, but that they too occasionally had pennies passing between them. The police were adamant.

A detective was assigned to see that the law was obeyed and the stamp market amateurs and professionals alike set out to defeat him.

The dealers joined in.

In the end the philatelists won out. Officially the detective is still there to see that the law is observed, but unofficially the amateurs still sell for cash.

They reach a bargain on the price and saunter off behind one of the chestnut trees to complete the deal.

The detective is philosophical about it all.

"They're impossible," he said waving his arms at the stamp market humming busily with a hundred bargainers at work. "Tell me to stop big gambling and I will do it. Tell me to break up the Montmartre gangs and I will do it.

"But keep these fool stamp collectors from selling those little bits of paper—zut! impossible!"

Find of 14th Century Tomb Leads Shear's Work at Athens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24—Back in Princeton after his ninth season as field director of the excavation work at the site of the Agora, market place of ancient Athens, Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Princeton University, reports a series of significant discoveries during the past year.

"Our findings at the Agora site this year are extremely important," Dr. Shear said. "At no time during our work in Athens have we made more spectacular or meaningful discoveries. The royal chamber tomb, which was found cut in the base of the northern slope of the Areopagus, is one of the most important discoveries ever made there."

In Erechtheus Period

From pieces of pottery found it was assigned to the Fourteenth Century, B. C., and more particularly to the reign of Erechtheus, who lived in that century.

The importance of the discovery, according to Dr. Shear, is that previously very little was known about this period. Because there were very few remains of the period, and because Athens played a minor role in the Greek expedition against Troy, it had been assumed that the settlement at that time was a small and poor one.

The findings indicate that the reverse was true.

Dr. Shear said that more than 100 rosettes and pear-shaped leaves of thin gold were left in the chamber, and beside the cover of the tomb was a group of toilet articles, including a bronze mirror, a small ivory pyxis, or box, and ivory pins for the hair.

Important Craftsmanship

The east side of the chamber had not been entered since the collapse of the roof, and on a bench along the east wall were found six vases and a large ivory pyxis in the positions where they had originally been deposited. The vases, which had been crushed by falling rock, are fine examples of Mycenaen pottery. Most of the fragments were recovered and the vases mended.

The large ivory box, which escaped serious damage, is, Dr. Shear said, "a masterpiece of artistic design and craftsmanship," and its representations of griffins and deer on the sides and lid were wrought with "a mastery of technique which inspires the scene with life and action," reflecting the artistic ability of the craftsmen of the period. Besides the objects on the east bench, two large vases and a copper ladle were standing on the floor just east of the tomb's entrance.

On his return to Princeton, Dr. Shear brought with him a collection of water-color paintings of the objects recovered in the chamber, done by Piet de Jong, artist on the field staff of the American School of Classical Studies.

Construction work on the proposed new Agora Museum, delayed this year, was postponed until next season because of a deep deposit of earth on the site.

Dr. Shear expects that the work on the Agora will be completed in about two years, following which he estimates that "some 20 years" will be spent studying the findings of the archaeologists and publishing their significance to scholastic knowledge of Athens and Athenian life in antiquity.

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World Affairs Notebook

The Neutrality Issue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's decision of July 18 to abandon new neutrality legislation at this session of Congress marks a new stage in America's long effort to develop legislative safeguards against war.

International Law was discredited in the last war in its existing form because submarines could slip under a blockade, render it partly ineffective, and commit depredations on neutral shipping supplying the nations controlling the seas. There followed incidents such as the Lusitania, and the breakdown of neutrality.

Existing Law, passed 1935, amended 1937, imposes an impartial arms embargo on arms, ammunition and implements of war, limits loans to belligerents, keeps American citizens off belligerent ships, establishes an arms export licensing system, bans arming of American merchant ships. On May 1, 1939, expired an important section providing for:

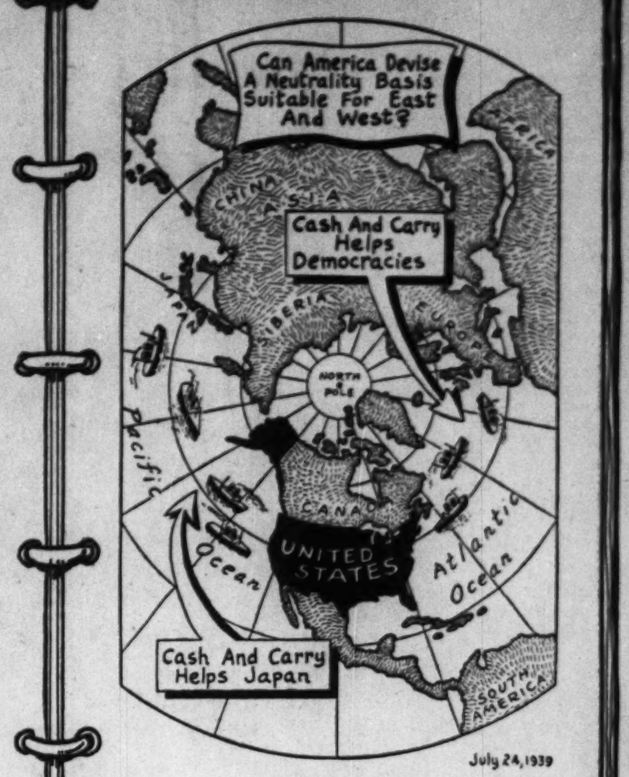
Cash and Carry. This would require belligerents to pay cash for supplies other than arms, etc., and carry them in their own ships. Thus American high seas risks would be minimized.

Roosevelt Administration favors repeal of arms embargo, retaining other limitations on American shipping, travel, etc. It considers arms embargo doesn't hurt aggressors who have their own arms industries; only hurts victims of aggression who have no arms to defend themselves.

Bloom Bill passed the House, contained these Administration provisions. But opposition, fearing arms shipments would provoke submarine and airplane reprisals again, forced a modified embargo into the bill, only exempting "implements of war."

Senate Noninterventionists blocked the repeal drive in committee and by the promise of large bloc to filibuster on Senate floor.

A Monday Feature



G-Men Tighten Up On Increasing Spy Activities in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported today a sharp upswing in espionage cases under investigation.

In his annual report to Attorney General Frank Murphy, Mr. Hoover said the FBI had received 1,651 cases during the fiscal year ended last June 30. In the previous fiscal year the Bureau investigated only 250 cases, while in the preceding five years cases had averaged only 35 annually.

Commenting on the report, Mr Murphy said it was an "excellent indication of what can be achieved by an alert, competent law enforcement agency."

"Aggressive leadership, high personnel standards and an insistence upon efficiency in operation," he added, "have established new and heartening safeguards for the security of the American people in their homes and businesses."

Disclosure of the figures followed a recent statement by the Attorney General that the FBI was tightening its counter-espionage lines along the West Coast, where important military and naval bases are located.

Turning to other phases of his Bureau's work, Mr. Hoover said that all but two of the 156 kidnaping cases on which FBI agents have worked have been solved. These two were the kidnaping of Charles F. Mattson at Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27, 1936, and Peter D. Levine, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1938. Both boys were found slain.

The Government got 5,162 convictions in Federal courts on cases in which the FBI had a hand during the year. This compared with 5,420 in the previous fiscal year.

Folk Schools Help Danish Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—How Denmark made democracy work through co-operation learned in the folk schools was explained by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former American Minister to Denmark, at the eleventh annual Institute of Rural Affairs meeting at Virginia Tech on July 19.

The co-operative pattern in Denmark, Mrs. Rohde explained, stems from the folk schools established by Bishop Grundtvig.

"The folk schools," she said, "taught history, not as a succession of dates, not as a list of battles. They taught history as the conquest by man of the world around him, and they let the pupils see how through the centuries man has marched triumphantly forward, conquering the earth and the sea.

"When one pictures the effect on a group of earnest students of such a course as that, one can see how easy it was for those farmers to learn to solve their problems together. They had sung in chorus each morning, they had been inspired together, and then together they faced their economic problems."

Business Tries Scheme To Solve Parking Issue

UPPER DARBY, Pa. (AP)—Businessmen of this Philadelphia suburb have a new scheme to combat parking meters and the $1 fines shoppers incur by overtime parking.

They gave seven youngsters, averaging eight years of age, fistfuls of pennies and instructions July 23 to put a penny in the meter if it showed a car was parked too long or a policeman started toward the car with a parking ticket. The penny made 12 additional parking minutes legal.

Hungary: Inside or Outside the Axis?

Calls for independence revive—Down through the years Hungarians have been in strife.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A struggle between two lines of policy is becoming evident in Hungary. One line would pave the way for dependence on Germany, the other would isolate Hungary from the Axis at all costs to preserve complete independence.

Government spokesmen have been warning Hungarians against disunity at the present time.

Count Stefan Csaky, Foreign Minister, in a recent speech, said: "Beware of the ancient feud which in the past has divided the nation into two distinct and hostile parties."

Hostilities arising from this division are by no means casual events. The real causes can be found in the Hungarian past. Hungary, owing to its geographical situation, was a buffer state for 10 centuries. It was equally exposed to attacks and invasions from East and West. The Eastern foe was ever changing, first the Byzantine Empire, then the Mongolian Tartars, then the Turks, and the Slavs, and finally the Rumanians threatened.

Between Ambitious Nations

Meanwhile the Western enemy always remained the same, namely Germany. Thus Hungary was wedged in throughout the centuries between nations eager to expand and conquer.

Large areas had become depopulated in the course of the devastating wars, and these territories were offered to German settlers, who arrived in large batches on the fertile lands, became prosperous, and their descendants still form an essential part of the peoples of Hungary. This fact is of significance in the history of the present day.

Hungary's struggle for freedom sometimes came to a temporary standstill but did not fade out altogether. In the nineteenth century it blazed up again. The war of independence of Lajos Kossuth in 1848 was the culmination of German-Hungarian conflicts. It was a whole-hearted fight in which the forces of the entire nation were pooled. Hungary eventually had to capitulate and preferred to capitulate to the Russians even at the price of worse terms and more retribution. Capitulation to the Austrians was out of the question for a Hungarian.

There were patriots who insisted on national independence, patriots like the younger Kossuth and Count Apponyi, who though loyal to the monarchy, nevertheless wished for national freedom.

Free But Territory Lost

Full independence was finally achieved after the World War and under very different conditions from those imagined by the old champions of national freedom. The country after the war was proclaimed independent, yet at the same time lost two thirds of its territory. This loss was a grievance which did not abate during the 20 years which followed the Treaty of Trianon.

A few months ago, a small part of its former territories was restored to Hungary thanks to Italian and German aid. For this Hungarians are naturally grateful, but Pan-German agitation threatens to abuse this situation. It has provoked the old hostility once more, as true Hungarians still cling to their national independence. The nation stood whole-heartedly by Germany at the time of the Carpatho-Russian "return." But now that Pan-German propaganda has been strengthened the independent spirit is on its guard again.

Hungary Gives Italy Large Slice of Trade

By the Associated Press

Budapest, July 24

In Hungary Italy's trade has shown almost its only increase, and that is mainly due to political reasons.

The Budapest Government, anxious to keep out of German political influence, has deliberately swung much trade to Rome.

In 1933 Germany supplied Southeast Europe with 19.5 per cent of its imports. In 1937 it was 35 per cent.

Italy's share of the area's imports was 8 per cent in 1929. The figure fell to 6 per cent in 1937.

Jews in Hungary allowed five years to settle elsewhere—Rule too much business.

BUDAPEST (AP) — Hungary, once the refuge for victims of anti-Semitic drives, now offers 400,000 Jews five years to get out.

The Jewish legislation, adopted last May, was regarded as being written under the influence of National Socialist Germany.

Anti-Semitism was the strongest plank in the platform of a rapidly growing Hungarian Nazi party. The Government stole the Nazi's thunder by rushing through a Jewish bill of its own.

It envisages, by slow but sure economic processes, the elimination from business of the majority of Hungary's 700,000 Jews. As in Germany, it is expected many will seek exile. Where they may find havens is a question still to be answered.

Five thousand in recent months have been wandering through Europe, hunting for a country where they could start life anew. Each emigrant was permitted to take out only $14. All personal jewelry, silver, gold, and art treasures had to be left behind, though household furniture was permitted to cross the frontier. Tickets for transportation had to be bought from German or Italian companies.

Greater Than Numbers

Hungary's Jews approximate 6 per cent of the total population. For generations, however, their vital activity has far exceeded the importance of their relatively small numbers.

The "curse" of the Jews, in the eyes of anti-Semitic Hungarians, is that they have been "too successful."

The new law, through forced dismissals every six months, aims to reduce Jewish representation in all economic lines to 6 per cent at the end of five years. Jewish wealth and income also are to be reduced to 6 per cent of the national total.

Before the legislation went into effect, Jews controlled 46 per cent of industry and 45 per cent of commerce. Eight out of ten bank directors were Jews; every third doctor or editor was a Jew; half of Hungary's lawyers were Jewish. Jews enjoyed 29 per cent of the national income.

Under the terms of the law, 135,000 Jewish workers face loss of their livelihood. It is estimated they have 270,000 persons dependent upon them. In round numbers, thus 400,000 are confronted with poverty. So far nothing has been attempted either in the way of training them for different occupations or setting up new homes for them abroad.

Separate Classes in Schools

Anti-Jewish measures, however, are not only economic but social and cultural. Separate classes are being set up for Jewish pupils in Budapest schools, Jews fear many of their children will be denied the right to higher education.

Jews are thankful, though, that the campaign against them has fallen short of organized violence, such as swept through Germany. When alleged Nazi extremists bombed Budapest's largest synagogue last February, killing one Jew and injuring 22, the police rounded up five suspects and punishment ranged up to life imprisonment.

Conservative Hungarians are not unanimous in approving the restrictions upon Jews and the consequent revolutionary overhauling of the Nation's economic life. It is, some say, playing National Socialist Germany's game at the expense of independence. They feel industrial development and trade expansion have been dealt a crushing blow and the Nation cannot replace its Jewish executives and technicians, certainly not in so short a period as five years.

Thus, they declare, the way is open down the Danube for increasing German domination.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc (25.4m), Station WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m), (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.
7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 6 and 20.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 13; Sept. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on July 30, Aug. 20.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on July 30; Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 17; Oct. 15.

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By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Australia

New South Wales

Cremorne Junction (auspices Third Church, Sydney): Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 3.
Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 20, and 1:10 p. m., Sept. 1.
Sydney (Second Church): Dreadnought Theater, Victoria Avenue, Chatswood, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

South Australia

Adelaide: Freemasons Hall, 253 North Terrace, 8 p. m., Aug. 23 and 24.

United States

Alaska

Juneau: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Aug. 13.

California

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., July 30.
Yosemite National Park (auspices First Church, Merced): Bowl, 3 p. m., July 30.

Colorado

Steamboat Springs: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., July 30.

Maine

Harrison (auspices Society, Bridgton): Camp Ropios, 3:30 p. m., July 30.

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 1.

New Jersey

Wildwood: Philip Baker School, 3:30 p. m., July 30.

N. Y. Pension Cost Per Capita Steadily Up in Past Decade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The per capita cost of government in New York City increased from $75.82 in 1936 to $80.30 in 1937, the city budget meanwhile keeping pace with the increased overhead, according to a report by the Bureau of Census, Federal Department of Commerce, received here today.

The report reveals an increasing pensions system load on the taxpayer, placing the per capita cost of pensions in 1926 at $2.07, while in the sequent 10 years it had increased to $4.79 in 1936 and 1937 to $4.78. Between 1926 and 1937, the charge for pensions increased from 4.2 per cent in relation to the whole cost of government in 1926 to 6.4 per cent in 1936 and 5.6 per cent in 1937, the report shows. Departmental cost increases are given as follows:

Police Department. $5.73 in 1926 to $7.46 in 1936 and $7.98 in 1937.

Fire Department. $2.93 in 1926 to $3.08 in 1936 and $3.65 in 1937.

Education. $16.67 in 1926 to $19.97 in 1936 and $21.15 in 1937.

Hospitals. $1.21 in 1926 to $2.81 in 1936 and $4 in 1937. A part of this increase, however, is attributed to charges levied against the department of health in 1936 having transferred subsequently to the hospitals department.

Sanitation. Per capita cost $4.47 in 1926, dropped to $4.23 in 1936, rose to $4.49 in 1937.

Comparable statistics for this year and last year are not yet available.

The 1936 city budget was $532,041,842. It increased in 1937 to $542,998,917 and in 1938 to $583,980,576. The budget for 1939-'40 is $587,309,839, to take care of which a basic tax rate of $2.82 was set. This compares with a basic tax rate of $2.65 in 1936, which decreased to $2.64 in 1937 and rose to $2.80 in 1938.

During this period the assessed valuation of taxable real estate here ranged from $16,676,785,548 in 1936 to $16,840,632,839 for 1939-'40.

The per capita figures of the Census Bureau are based on an estimated population of 7,134,200 on July 1, 1933, and 6,451,000 in 1936.

Chamberlain Denies Any Plan For British Loan to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

been considerably affected by talks which are discovered to have been going on between Robert S. Hudson, Secretary of Britain's Overseas Trade Department, and Dr. Helmut Wohlthat, German economic adviser, in which the proposal of a British appeasement loan to Germany was understood to have been broached.

Moscow has all along been voicing suspicions that the British Government is really more anxious for an agreement with Germany than with the Soviets, and Soviet spokesmen have explained Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's passion for dotting every "i" on the proposed pact by his Government's doubts on this point.

Mr. Hudson's reported plan is clearly in line with Moscow's suspicions, but informed opinion is divided as to whether the outcome will be a further stiffening of Russian demands, which are already quite stiff enough from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's viewpoint, or whether the Russians' doubts would be dissipated because the impossibility of an Anglo-German agreement in present circumstances has been clearly revealed.

So far as the general public is concerned, the "peace offensive" which culminated in today's proceedings in Parliament began significantly with the inspired statement issued in Berlin July 21 by responsible Wilhelmstrasse spokesman to the effect that Germany has no intention of fighting over Danzig.

Later this was modified by a further pronouncement from the same source that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler insists on the unconditional incorporation of Danzig in the Reich but is determined to secure this by negotiations rather than by fighting.

The following day British papers carried first hints of the Hudson-Wohlthat plan which spoke of a large loan to Germany in return for controlled armament limitation. It is now known the question was first mooted recently when Dr. Wohlthat came to London for the whaling conference. Recommendation that such a meeting might be fruitful was conveyed to Mr. Hudson by members of the whaling conference, and then the German Embassy phoned Mr. Hudson and arranged that the two should meet July 20—the day preceding the Wilhelmstrasse statement on Danzig.

Halifax Explains Talks

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Questioned in the House of Lords on the reported project for a loan to Germany discussed between Robert S. Hudson of the Overseas Trade Department and Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, German economic adviser, Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, said:

"Herr Wohlthat was on a visit to this country as a German representative on the Whaling Conference. It is also part of his responsibilities to discuss matters arising out of the refugee question. As far as I am aware, Herr Wohlthat's mission did not extend beyond these matters.

"In the course of other visits in recent years to this country Herr Wohlthat has met a number of officials and others who are concerned with trade and economic questions affecting the two countries, consideration of these matters forming part of Herr Wohlthat's normal duties.

"It was, accordingly, in no sense unusual that the Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade and Herr Wohlthat should meet and should discuss subjects in which they are mutually interested and for which they are respectively responsible in their official capacities.

"The Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade has reported to me that the conversation turned to steps that might be taken to produce improvements in foreign trade of the principal manufacturing countries. Pointing out that a solution of political questions was a necessary preliminary, he discussed what might be done to remove existing barriers to development of international trade.

"Discussions of this character led to a discussion of financial steps that might have been taken to overcome initial difficulties and the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade—who throughout emphasized that he was only expressing a personal view and having in mind a stipulation that restoration of international confidence is a necessary preliminary . . . said he thought that, assuming that international confidence had been restored, there should be scope for co-operation on this matter on the part of the principal countries concerned.

"It will be seen from this account that there is no justification whatever for assuming that these remarks, arising in the course of an unofficial conversation, constitute a proposal for a loan by this country to Germany."

The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, indicated that even he did not know the whole story of the Hudson-Wohlthat talks.

Sir Percy Harris, Opposition Liberal, asked who was responsible for leakage of the loan scheme talks to the press.

"That is a question to which I would very much like to know the answer myself," Mr. Chamberlain said.

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Fight on Church Persecution Urged at Meeting of Baptists

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24 (AP)—A British minister, accenting his denomination's zeal for religious liberty, appealed to the sixth Baptist World Congress today for definite action on "persecutions" in foreign countries—particularly Rumania and Russia.

Highlight of the third day of the Baptist World Alliance sessions was the report of its secretary, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke of London. He recounted progress since the Congress met in Berlin five years ago.

"Among all evil omens of the past five years, the most menacing is the activity of secular and ecclesiastical powers in narrowing the bounds of liberty," he asserted. "In much less than half of the European Continent does religious toleration today exist in fact."

In Rumania, the secretary said, the Prime Minister, "doubtless with the sympathy and support" of King Carol, has ordered police to permit reopening of Baptist churches.

This is an uncertain freedom, however, he added, because the administrative ordinance of June 14, 1938, "which closed the churches," has not been withdrawn.

An interview with King Carol on the Rumanian situation left the London leader "with a definite impression that His Majesty can no more be held responsible for the repression than can his people."

Alliance messengers (delegates) from 60 nations were informed repression continues in Russia and that up to the present, direct intervention there was been impossible.

"As to Asia," the report continued, "no feature of our time is as gravely alarming to the missionary enterprise as the multiplication of restrictions and demands in the enlarging Japanese-controlled area."

Somewhat optimistic was the forecast for freedom of worship, missionary, and evangelical work in Spain. The secretary predicted "certain pledges' 'of liberty made by Gen. Francisco Franco would be met.

A declaration of the Baptist attitude toward universal religious freedom was expected to come before the Congress July 27. Officials indicated specific declarations applying to Rumania, Russia, and possibly the Far East, would be offered.

Religious liberty to absolute that it transcends "mere toleration" was proclaimed as the keystone of the Baptist creed.

Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas, president of the Alliance, said that "from the very beginning" Baptists had grasped the concept of religious liberty as "the nursing mother of all liberty."

They claim it, he said, "not only for themselves but as well for all others—for Protestants of all denominations, for Romanists, for Jews, for Quakers, for Turks, for pagans, for all men everywhere."

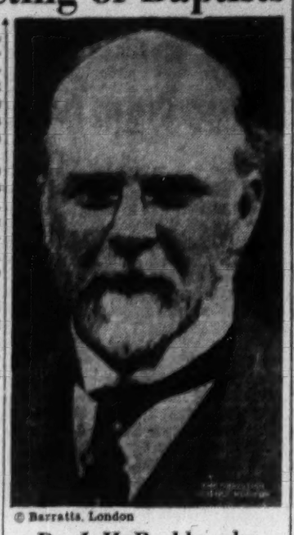
President Roosevelt sent the alliance an opening message urging the Baptists to hold high their "peculiar heritage" of religious freedom.

Cheers greeted the President's message, read by Dr. Rushbrooke.

"Institutions of free Government are challenged" and the "freedom which we cherish . . . can be maintained and perpetuated only at the cost of eternal vigilance," the President wrote.

"The members of the great Baptist communion," he continued, "have a peculiar heritage of devotion to the principle of religious freedom. As inheritors of the noble tradition of Roger Williams (founder of the first Baptist church in America) their place must ever be among those who uphold freedom of conscience."

He ended with a plea that "our heritage of freedom" be so employed that "justice may be maintained and extended among men and nations."



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Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke

Secretary of Baptist World Alliance.

National Security Seen to Depend On Divine Guidance

MONTEREY, Calif., July 24 (AP)—America will find its national security only in moral rearmament—"the choice is God, guidance or guns," Dr. Frank N. B. Buchman, founder of the Oxford Group and leader of the moral rearmament movement which has spread to more than 50 countries since its inception in 1921 at Oxford University, England, told the second World Moral Rearmament Assembly here July 22 in his keynote address.

"We must listen to guidance or we will listen to guns," he said. "The choice is between a vortex of fear and a pageant of triumph."

Duncan Corcoran, a young shipwright from Scotland, told the Assembly Sunday that America's release from unceasing labor and class strife lies in a moral reawakening which would "make men live for nations instead of themselves, and secure peace and economic security for the world."

Pennies contributed by Mr. Corcoran's co-workers on the River Clyde enabled him to join the Assembly which he described as "an answer to the conflict in man, home, industry, nation."

Through "ordinary fellows," Mr. Corcoran asserted, "the moral rearmament assembly can bring an entire new spirit of responsibility to the plant, to the industry and to the Nation—that's democracy, and it works on both sides of the fence."

He contended the movement would eliminate "fear of the future" and thus would "unfreeze the trade lanes and allow us to do something about unemployment."

Conference leaders said executives of 56 cities in the United States had signed or approved a statement saying in part:

"Moral rearmament alone will restore to our American democracy the strength which springs from honesty, unselfishness and faith in God."

Among Mayors signing the statement were those of Detroit, Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Seattle, Wash., Boston, San Francisco, Atlanta, Ga., Miami, Fla., New Orleans, La., Phoenix, Ariz., Richmond, Va., Cleveland, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., and Berkeley, Calif.

Diplomatic Hostess

© Harris & Ewing

Señora Carlos Martins

The wife of the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States is one of the most popular hostesses in the diplomatic set at Washington. This recent photograph will extend the good fortune of the Capital to a much larger field.

Seaplane Route To Link New York And Great Lakes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Plans for an inland seaplane route from this city to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River by way of the Hudson River and upstate lakes were ready for the final touch today, following announcement by Karl D. Hesley, up-State National Youth Administration Director, that seven New York communities had voted funds for the construction of the necessary bases by the NYA.

In co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the NYA will build floating bocks, booms, ramps and in some cases "Boston dollies" for removing flying boats from the water. The various communities voted sums from $100 to $200, while the cost of such seaplane port facilities is said to range from $88 to $300.

The seven communities voting the funds are Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River ; Caldwell, on Lake George; Westport, on Lake Champlain; Old Forge, on Eagle Bay in the Adirondacks; Utica, on the Barge Canal, and Alexandria Bay and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence.

Other New York state communities considering voting funds for seaplane facilities are New Rochelle, Rye, Glen Island, Larchmont, Albany, Saratoga, Auburn, Plattsburg, Skaneateles, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, and Clayton. Cleveland is also mentioned as considering facilities.

This inland seaplane route is part of the announced plan of the Civil Aeronautics Authority for developing coastwise and transcontinental seaplane routes.

Monterey Receives City Park From Retiring Nurseryman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif. — Asking only that he may lease three of the lots from the city for the rest of his life so that he can continue his nursery business, Ernest Scholze recently gave the city of Monterey 10 extremely valuable lots—purchased from his life savings 13 years ago—for use as a public park.

Sincere expressions of gratitude were voiced by members of the City Council who pointed out that his gift, opportunely, marks the first step towards completion of the comprehensive Monterey Plan—a master program for restoring and preserving the historic values and buildings of Monterey and developing an extensive system of parks and parkways throughout the colorful city.

Born in Dresden, Saxony, Scholze emigrated to the United States 57 years ago and has been following the profession he learned in Germany—the care and raising of beautiful flowers—ever since. Grateful to live in the United States, he has become an American citizen and has lived in California for more than 40 years, working for some time in San Francisco and then coming to Hotel Del Monte here to work in the famous hotel nursery. He soon became nursery foreman and for 32 years developed some of the most beautiful plants and striking floral pieces ever seen in this picturesque area of California.

Upon his retirement 15 years ago, Mr. Scholze bought the New Monterey property and established a nursery at which he has been working ever since.

He explained that he had planned to give his property to the city for some time. It turned out to be perfect timing with the presentation of the Monterey Plan to the City Council.

"I am pleased that my land fits with the Monterey Plan and that the city can begin using the property as soon as it likes," he said. "I hope they make a nice park of it."

Ernest Scholze

Buys Monterey lots and presents city with park

'Drop the Hanky' Becomes Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Playing "Drop the Handkerchief" or "London Bridge Is Falling Down" may be a sissy sport for some people, but it's a business to a class of 10 strapping husky men at the University of Minnesota graduate school.

This is serious work for these men, many of whom pounded the line or opened a hole off tackle as football stars in their undergraduate days. They're engaged in a strenuous six-weeks course of folk dancing, in pursuing their work as physical instructors.

They do one number called "Gathering in the Pea Pods," and to the uninitiated doesn't look like much out of the ordinary. But these panting, perspiring huskies say it's work—real work.

To them folk dancing is bread and butter. These physical education instructors in high schools and colleges during vacation time gain first-hand information on dances they can teach when classes reopen.

In the afternoons, after folk dancing lessons, the men go in for a little boxing, wrestling, and other more vigorous sports. But they really do dance. And they admit their "Gathering in the Pea Pods" isn't a bad number.

Ralph Piper is in charge of the class, and his assistant is Lou Midler, star Gopher tackle of 1935, '36, and '37.

Bargain Week End Brings Record Crowds to Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Officials of the New York World's Fair today are studying this week-end's record attendance at the Fair to determine whether the bargain tickets, which are held to have been responsible for the sharp upturn in visitors, will be made a permanent feature of the exposition.

Lured by combination entrance, meal and amusement tickets, which give a $2.25 value to adults for $1 and to children for 50 cents, 547,814 visitors, of whom 482,977 were paid admissions, attended the Fair on Saturday and Sunday. The previous record week end was that of May 27 and 28, when 538,781 visitors, of whom 468,547 paid their way, entered the Fair grounds.

While gratified by this week end's "very successful" showing, the Fair management is undetermined whether the additional attendance made up for the lower receipt a person coming from the combination ticket and from the new policy of reducing the straight admission price from 75 cents to 40 cents after 9:30 p. m.

Attendance Still Behind

Original estimates held that, to be a financial success, the Fair must average 300,000 admissions at 75 cents for the entire six months. This would result in some 60,000,000 admissions, while to date, with the six months half gone, the Fair has only just welcomed the 15,000,000th visitor.

Another week-end feature of the Fair, besides its record attendance, was the "nomination" of Secretary of State Cordell Hull for President of the United States by Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee.

"Tennessee is proud of the distinguished record of Cordell Hull, who has so successfully negotiated sound trade agreements with foreign nations that mean, and will mean, so much in international relations and for the peace of the world," Governor Cooper said in delivering the principal address at Tennessee Day exercises.

"I hope to see this great Tennessean become the next President of the United States."

Turkish National Day

The harmonious and peaceful relations of Turkey with all the world, especially with its one-time foe, Greece, was the theme of Turkish National Day at the fair on Saturday.

Munir Ertegun, the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, expressed the determination of the new Turkey to live at peace.

Saturday also saw the celebration of the 109th anniversary of Belgium's independence. Belgian Ambassador Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz addressed Belgian-American delegations from many American cities, declaring that Belgians could say, like Benjamin Franklin, "Where liberty resides, there is my country."

Army in Dispute With Pro-Italians Over New Spain?

HENDAYE, France, July 24 (AP)—Spanish Gen. Francisco Franco was reported today to have taken extraordinary precautionary measures to prevent disorders from developing in Spain over a dispute between the Fascist-inclined Falangists and military leaders over control of the Government.

Indications received here from Spain were that the Falangists, led by Franco's brother-in-law, Minister of Interior Ramon Serrano Suner, were in the ascendancy.

Removal of Generals Gonzalo Queipo de Llano and Juan Yague, two of the best-known heroes of the Civil War, from their military commands was considered in border circles to be the first result of growing power of the pro-Italian Fascists.

Advices received at the frontier said that public meetings had been forbidden by a Cabinet decree and that groups of officers and noncommissioned officers demobilized at the end of the Civil War had been recalled to the colors.

Both Generals Queipo de Llano and Yague have been quoted in recent speeches as advocating drastic action by the Army to insure a "Spain for the Spaniards."

Archbishop Ousted By German Orders

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)—Archbishop Sigismund Waitz, whom National Socialists recently evicted from his palace, has been notified that he must leave his new residence.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Austria has been living in a house near the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter since National Socialists took possession of his palace May 30 while he was out of town.

The building which the Archbishop has rented will be converted into Government offices. His former palace is now used as an SS (Elite Guards) headquarters.

Caandian Labor Trouble

OTTAWA, July 24 (CP)—Provincial legislation to compel employers to deal with committees comprised of the majority of their employees in industrial disputes is the principal recommendation of a majority report submitted to Labor Minister N. M. Rogers by the Conciliation Board that has been enquiring into the labor troubles in the Estevan, Saskatchewan, mining area.

The report is signed by Alex. R. Greig, Chairman, and A. J. Morrison, who was the men's representative on the board. It further expresses the opinion that "proper employer and employee relationship can only be established in the Estevan area by employers recognizing a bona fide miners' union chosen by the majority of the employees."

A minority report was rendered by B. D. Hogarth, the employers' representative on the Board. In it Mr. Hogarth regrets his inability to concur in the recommendations of the majority. There are portions of the report, however, with which he is in agreement.

La Guardia's Political Future—A N. Y. Supreme Court Post?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The enigma which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has made of his political future beyond his current second term of service as Chief Executive of the Nation's largest city took a new speculative tack today in the report by persons in his confidence that he is eyeing the State's highest court bench as a prime field for a further thrust at the system of machine politics.

The opportunity would lie, it was held in the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals vacancy this fall, when the 70 years of the present Court head, Frederick E. Crane, Republican, will make the latter's retirement automatic. This and the Governorship are the ranking elective posts in the State. The bench place is a 14-year tenure at $22,500 a year, with $3,000 for expenses.

Outspokenly critical of the high court during his mayoralty for decisions which sustained lower court opinions adverse to policies and programs of his reform City rule, the Mayor had no comment for the report. He was as frank as ever, however, in restating his attitude toward the make-up of the Appeals bench, denouncing its bipartisan control as "worse than partisan control," and declaring that "in these times the whole structure will collapse if the people lose confidence in their courts."

Court Confidence

"We must re-establish confidence in the courts," he said, "and the place to start is at the top—in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. There is one politician, a former district leader on that court now. That is one too many."

Mr. La Guardia would not need to resign the mayoralty to enter the court contest, for which his candidacy could be established by a petition of 12,000 signatures; and, since the issue which would shape his campaign essentially would be that of an independent, his endorsement by either major party would be left entirely up to the party leadership. It appeared unlikely that this would be proffered by either the Democrats or Republicans, and, whether the Mayor would have the support of the American Labor Party takes its uncertainty from his notoriously irreverent attitude toward any political organization with which he has ever been affiliated in his tempestuous public career. His political label now is the American Labor Party, but he has had several brushes with its leadership and has not been able in any sense to control its choice of candidates for public office.

Should he extend his crusade for "efficient, nonpolitical, thoroughly 'home rule' government in New York City" to the larger field against what he regards as a "reactionary stumbling block" to his municipal reforms, his court fight, it was said, would center upstate in a drive to undercut major party commands with a direct appeal to the voters themselves. This strategy has underwritten his two unprecedented triumphs against Tammany Hall in New York City, and, as in his mayoralty campaigns, his court race would be directed primarily against a system which allows "political bosses" to select judicial candidates, thus tacitly obligating them.

His candidacy would mark his twenty-ninth year as member of the New York City Bar and, lacking contradiction, few here today doubted its effect in shaping the alignment of forces in the judiciary contest. Meanwhile, with his unpredictable political chart, the only indicator the slate-makers have as to his probable course is his response under pressure to make the New York race for the United States Senate in 1938, when he said he had "a contract with the people of New York City which will not expire until 1941."

Should he run and be elected Chief Judge, the Mayor's office would fall to Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, pending a special election next fall to fill the place until the regular election of 1941.

Skilled Men Out In Fisher Body Unit

DETROIT (AP)—Tool and die workers in a twelfth General Motors plant were called out on strike July 24 as representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—United Automobile Workers and the corporation prepared to resume negotiations for a settlement.

A group of skilled workers in Fisher Body Plant No. 1 in Flint joined the strike half an hour after work began July 24. A picket line was thrown about the plant, but there was no violence and production workers were permitted to pass through the gates.

Union representatives here were expected to accept a proposal by James F. Dewey, Federal Labor conciliator, that the controversial question of wage rates be submitted to arbitration.

Northwest Passage Trip Ends on Reef

SEWARD, Alaska (AP) — Wind and wave disrupted the plans of Dr. Homer Flint Kellems, Oklahoma evangelist and explorer, to sail the schooner Pandora through the "Northwest Passage" en route to New York City.

The story of the abrupt ending of the cruise on a reef off Cape St. Elias was told by the adventurers upon their arrival here aboard the Coast Guard cutter Morris which rescued them.

Early the morning of July 21, after more than 24 hours riding the waves, the boat was moved farther out in the hope she would withstand the sea's assault more easily.

When the Pandora's keel touched bottom at low tide her crew of five decided they would have to move again and drifted towards the open sea. But the heavy wind and rolling waves drove her back onto a reef. The ship could not send an S. O. S. because radio batteries had failed. Finally, Leo Clark, radio operator, swam ashore and ran four miles to the lighthouse for help.

Labor Board Inquiry Delays Immediate Revision of Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — There will be no revision of the Wagner Labor Act at this session of Congress. That question is settled. It was settled by the same vote in the House which set up a special committee of five to investigate the Labor Board and the Wagner Act this summer. The vote was taken contrary to the appeals of Administration leaders and in the face of the fact that labor committees both in Senate and House are already investigating the Wagner Act.

When the House vote was announced Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, said that he would not ask for Labor Act revision at this session. Like Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, Senator Thomas was obviously disconcerted by the action of the House in voting for a larger investigation, on a broader scale than that already undertaken by the regular congressional committees. But even without Senator Thomas's announcement it was a foregone conclusion that Labor Act revision was unlikely at this session.

It was frequently charged that the Labor Committees of the respective houses are sympathetic to the Wagner Act and to the Board, and are making perfunctory or half-hearted inquiries. Against this, members of the Committee assert that they are out to hear both sides. The hearings have gone on interminably particularly in the Senate with the chief immediate result that Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana who started out as a professed enemy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and critic of the act has apparently been won over to the Labor Board side. At any rate his present attitude is far different from his original one.

The new House investigation puts an entirely different color on the situation. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority and although this was perhaps due in some degree to efforts to embarrass the President, it revealed a strong underlying suspicion of the Board and the Act. The vote was 254 to 134. Another important matter is that this investigation will be in the hands of the Board's critics. The bill was introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia who has an anti-union record. Qualified somewhat by the attitude of the other four members, the Committee can, if it desires, carry on an attack of the board and its policies, limited only by its own discretion. I should be noted, however, that this superinvestigation was not set up till the House Committee had spent 11 weeks investigating the Board without bringing in a report, and the Senate Committee 14 weeks.

Major charges made frequently in editorials against the Board are that it has favored the C. I. O. over the American Federation of Labor; that its rules are unfair to employers (resulting in recent amendments in Board procedure); and that it has disturbed employer-employee relationships. The Board has sought to answer these charges as they came up, either statistically or by argument.

Senator Edwin R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, chief critic of the Board, has introduced amendments which would greatly restrict its powers; the A. F. of L., while opposing the Burke proposals, has lesser amendments of its own, which it is alleged would strengthen its own position as against the C. I. O., which, on the other hand, has resisted any change at all.

Finally, the question remains whether, even now, there will be Labor Board changes next session. The answer must be that prospect of such changes has increased but is still in doubt.

Increasing tension between President and Congress in 1940 makes next session likely to be short, bitter and unproductive. An anti-Roosevelt move might modify the Act. On the other hand, Congressmen will hesitate to enter the controversial issue just before an election, and many will seek to put it aside.

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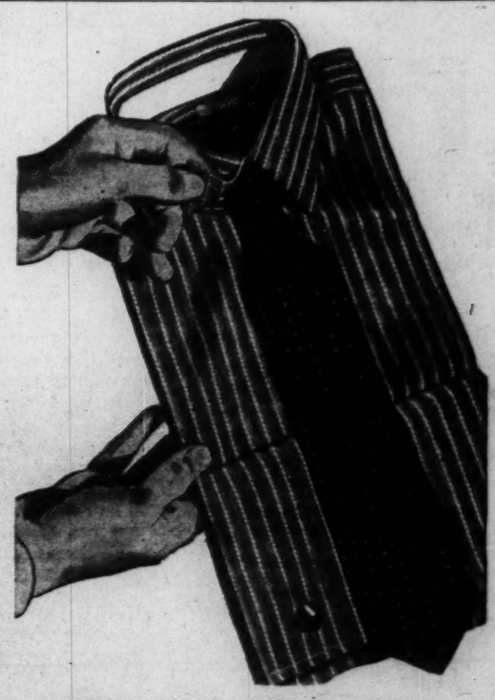

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Chicago White Sox in Hub Tomorrow—R. I. Course Scene of N. E. Amateur

Red Sox Homeward Bound For Long Fenway Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having swept a four-game week-end series at St. Louis and gathered nine victories in 14 starts in the West, the Red Sox were riding in Pullmans today en route to Boston and home cooking. Beginning with a five-game Chicago White Sox series, which opens tomorrow with a double-header, the so-called locals remain at Fenway Park through Aug. 13, and then embark upon their final lengthy road tour of the year.

The Fenway series starting tomorrow includes 21 games and involves every club in the American League with the lone exception of the Yankees. All of which is unfortunate. The Sox have done right well with the champs of late, and would like nothing better than to continue this warfare. However, that treat must be postponed until Sept. 2. Following the five engagements with the White Sox, Joe Cronin and his men play three with the Browns, four with the Cleveland Indians, three with Detroit, and three each with the Athletics and Washington.

Bees Tour West

Meanwhile, the Bees will be playing 20 games on enemy territory, beginning with tomorrow night's game at Cincinnati. The Stengels also play a nocturnal contest at Brooklyn the evening of Aug. 7.

As the Red Sox were winning nine and losing five in the West, the rallying Yankees managed to take nine out of 12, thereby widening their lead to 7½ games in the pennant race, so-called. The Sox trailed by only 6½ at the All-Star intermission. Except for a bad series at Chicago, during which the White Sox took four out of five, the Cronins would have had an almost perfect record on western soil. At a time when the Sox were sweeping everything in sight, the Dykes outfit stood up and won four straight from them.

Incidentally, the White Sox did very well for themselves over the past week end. Entertaining the Yankees, the Windy City club took the odd game of a series of three. Today Dykes was firmly entrenched in third place, five contests back of the Red Sox.

Fette's Sixth

In their home series with the western half of the National League, the crippled Bees won only eight and lost six. They edged the Cardinals and Cubs, broke even with the Reds and lost to the Pirates. Better defensive support of the pitching would have given the B's the Pittsburgh series, but bad "breaks" continue to follow Stengel.

Lou Fette's shutout in the final Pirate meeting was his sixth of the season and his second over the Buccaneers. He also has whitewashed the Phils twice, and the Dodgers and Reds once. If he doesn't win the league's earned run crown, Lou will be close to the top. He has won 10 games and lost three.

Goulden, Sirois Win Journeys To Camp Perry Meet

AUBURN, Me., July 24 (AP)—Chief Boatswain's Mate Paul Goulden, of the Coast Guard, and Wilfred Sirois, of the Massachusetts State Police, won trips to the National Pistol shooting championships at Camp Perry, Ohio, by finishing second and third, respectively, yesterday in the New England regional match aggregate standings. Alfred Hemming, of the Detroit, Mich., Police was the aggregate winner with a score of 1,731. Goulden scored 1,689 and Sirois, 1,660.

Open to All

The regional matches were open to all contestants, but only New England residents competed for the right to represent this section in the nationals.

Hemming won the Master Class title, while Sirois was the winner in the Expert Class. Hollis Beattie, of the Massachusetts State Police, scored 1,645 to win in the Sharpshooter Class, while D. F. McKenna of Fitchburg, Mass., led the Marksman Class with 1,389, and M. E. Carpenter, of Montpelier, Vt., led the Tyro Class with 1,334.

All-Match Aggregate

Hemming took the all-match aggregate with a score of 2,569, and D. L. Robinson, of Wells River, Vt., won the expert all-match title with a score of 2,446. The sharpshooter all-match award went to Horace Weatherbee, of Lincoln, who scored 2,335.

The Massachusetts State Police won the four-man team title with .22 caliber pistols over the national course, with a total of 1,088. The Piscataqua Club, of Portsmouth, N. H., finished second, 20 points lower. The Bay State Policemen also won the .38 caliber match, over the Camp Perry course, scoring 1,102 points against the Pine Tree Gun Club's total of 1,089.

Szabo in London Meet

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Miklos Szabo, the durable Hungarian who campaigned unsuccessfully in the United States last winter, has entered the mile race here Aug. 7 against Blaine Rideout of the United States and Sydney Wooderson and Denis Pell of England.

William (Wee Willie) Keeler fielded .956 in 2,119 major league games.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow Fenway Park Two Games First Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Events

Tuesday, July 25

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (Two baseball games).
Women's Cape Cod golf championship at Hyannisport. (qualifying round).
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Essex County. (first round).
South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Scituate; Plymouth at Cohasset; Hatherly at Duxbury.
Aleppo Temple golf at Vesper.

Wednesday, July 26

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (Two baseball games).
New England amateur golf championship at Wannamoisett. (Qualifying round).
Women's Cape Cod golf championship at Hyannisport (second day).
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Essex County (second round).
University Club golf outing at Woodland.
Women's South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Hatherly; Cohasset at Wollaston; Scituate at Duxbury.

Thursday, July 27

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (Baseball).
New England amateur golf championship at Wannamoisett (second day).
Women's Cape Cod golf championship at Hyannisport. (third day).
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Essex County. (third round).
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Oakley at Charles River; Weston at Belmont; Wellesley at Brae Burn; Commonwealth at Winchester.
Women's Summer Four-Ball Golf League: Charles River at Brae Burn; Framingham at Oakley; Woodland at The Country Club.
Harvard Club of Boston golf outing at Weston.

Friday, July 28

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (Baseball).
New England amateur golf championship at Wannamoisett. (third day).
Annual regatta at Edgartown Yacht Club. (first day).
Annual regatta at Shennecosset Yacht Club. (first day).
Women's Cape Cod golf championship at Hyannisport. (final day).
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Essex County. (final round).
M. G. A. open golf tournament at Norfolk. (first day).
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Wyantenuck. (first day).

Saturday, July 29

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball).
New England amateur golf championship at Wannamoisett. (final day).
Annual regatta at Edgartown Yacht Club. (final day).
Annual regatta at Shennecosset Yacht Club. (final day).
Casco Bay interclub sailing races at Merriconeag.
M. G. A. open golf tournament at Norfolk. (final day).
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Wyantenuck. (final day).

Sunday, July 30

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball).
Twelve-mile road race, scratch, from Southbridge to Webster.
Round-the-Island sailing race at Edgartown Yacht Club.
Casco Bay interclub sailing races at Mere Point Yacht Club.
Annual regatta at Thames Yacht Club.
Lindsay Cup finals at Vineyard Haven Yacht Club.
Annual Quincy Bay race week at Quincy Yacht Club (first day).

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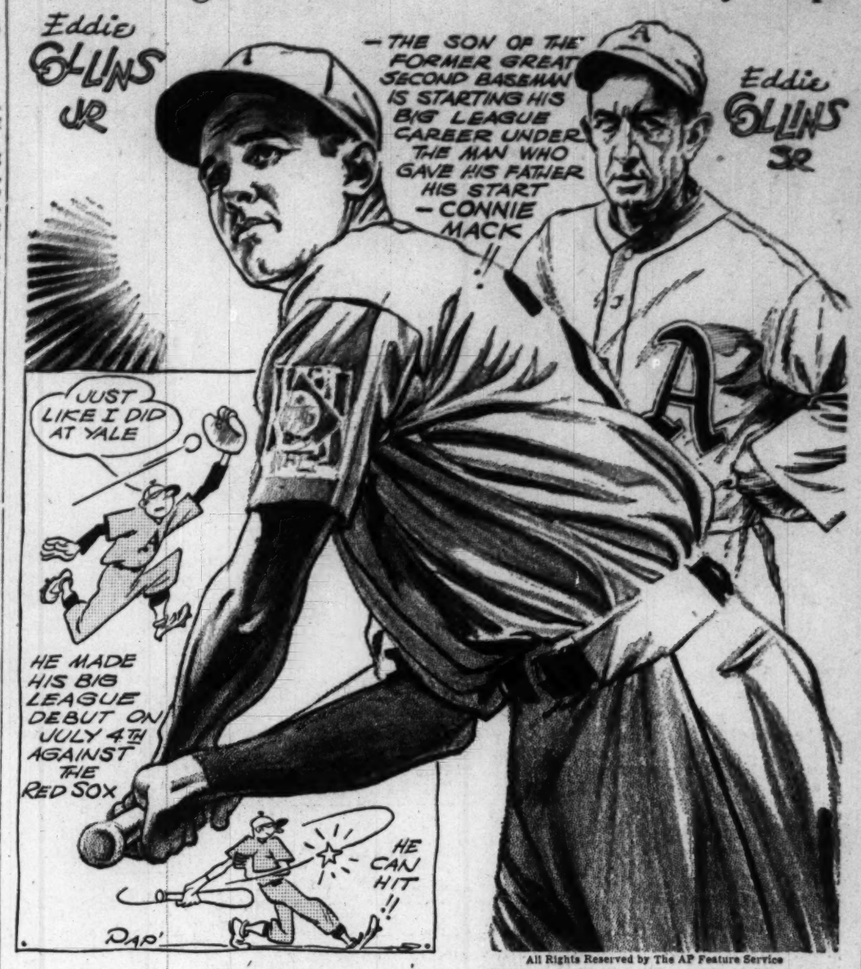
Following Father — By Pap'


Eddie Collins Jr
—THE SON OF THE FORMER GREAT SECOND BASEMAN IS STARTING HIS BIG LEAGUE CAREER UNDER THE MAN WHO GAVE HIS FATHER HIS START —CONNIE MACK !!
Eddie Collins Sr
JUST LIKE I DID AT YALE
HE MADE HIS BIG LEAGUE DEBUT ON JULY 4TH AGAINST THE RED SOX
HE CAN HIT !!
PAP'

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It was the most natural thing for Edward Trowbridge Collins Jr., to sign with the Philadelphia Athletics when it came time for him to have a fling at major league baseball.

First of all, his famous daddy sky-rocketed to baseball fame as a member of Connie Mack's Athletics. He played with the A's nine seasons beginning in 1906, after starring at Columbia University. He established himself as one of the greatest second-basemen of all time with the Athletics and later with the Chicago White Sox. After 14 seasons in Chicago, Eddie, Sr., returned to the Athletics where he remained through the 1930 season. A glorious career which covered 25 years.

From the time the Senior Collins first joined the Athletics, he maintained a home in Philadelphia. Eddie, Jr., was born and reared in Lansdowne in suburban Philadelphia.

Young Eddie earned quite a reputation in and around Philadelphia by his athletic prowess at Episcopal Academy where he starred in baseball and football. It was during his prep school days that his father returned to the Athletics.

Eddie Jr., went to Yale and developed into a fine football player as well as an excellent baseball performer. He captained the Yale nine in his senior year and showed considerable prowess as a batter.

It is no secret that Eddie, Sr., holds the veteran Connie Mack in the highest possible esteem. This high regard, naturally, moved him to place his son under the charge of the dean of all major league managers. This despite the fact that Eddie, Sr., is vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox. Most likely, then, it was more than a coincidence that Eddie, Jr., made his major league debut against the Boston Red Sox in Philadelphia. —Pap'

Seabright Play Under Way Today

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24 (AP)—The second of the "major" grass court tennis tourneys in the East and the first to bring all the outstanding Davis Cup candidates together this summer, the Seabright invitation tennis tournament gets under way today with a comparatively small but carefully selected field.

The entry list for the men's singles carries 57 names with three places left for the Australian Davis Cup players, Adrian Quist, John Bromwich and Jack Crawford. The women's singles list of 32 is almost exclusive, although the tournament committee couldn't persuade Helen Wills Moody to enter.

The seven seeded American men are, in order, Bobby Riggs, Gene Mako, Bryan Grant, Elwood Cooke, Frank Parker, Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin. It's almost certain the squad which will defend the Davis Cup at Merion, Pa., in September will be drawn from this group.

For Riggs and Cooke it's the first singles start since they made their cleanup at Wimbledon, where Riggs beat the surprising Oregon boy in the final. Walter Pate, the Davis Cup captain, likely will spend a large part of this week watching them to see if their European jaunt improved their play as much as was reported.

Grant also is appearing in a major event for the first time this year, while Mako was runner-up to Quist at the Longwood Bowl tourney which ended yesterday. Parker, with his "new" forehand, took the recent Spring Lake tourney.

Tiller Talk

Season Record of 238 Yachts at Quincy

Hingham Bay yesterday might have appeared to some airplane pilot high overhead like an army encamped in tents; but to Quincy Yacht Club officials, these tents provided a busy matinee along inner and outer starting lines as the Boston Bay racing fleet, with the addition of Hingham Yacht Club's invited yachtsmen, swelled the inter-club mark for this season to the unprecedented total of 238 boats.

It was a prelude to Quincy Bay's Race Week which opens next Sunday under the same setting.

Perhaps one of the best racing days of the season—for light sailmen—was on deck as a sparing light northeaster ruffled the waters around Quincy's port.

The Indian Class's inter-club standing dealt a new hand yesterday to its changed leadership standing of the year as Herbie Allbright continued his brilliant recent inter-club racing by taking a second to Ed Bicknell's Otoe, thus winding up with a three-point lead over Harry Colburn's Mohawk. Chick Graf and his Lark skidded to the 18th post among the 35 Indians, and his inter-club lead skidded with him.

Tie for Fourth

The standing now finds Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona in third berth, and Lark and Otoe tied for fourth.

Johnny McAleer resumed his Manchester 18-footer supremacy after a one-race lapse. He beat two other rivals in a close finish at the line to win with Don MacIntosh's Speedy.

John Burroughs' Lucky Me from the home club took the Star Class engagement, with Winthrop's Bob Reid running second. Reid's Lancer still maintains a substantial lead in the Star series.

Three Merrymount Yacht Club Winabouts ran in the top-three bracket of that class as the Carleton brothers' Riplet led 27 other competitors. George Curry's Omaha and the MacDonald brothers' Parna II were second and third.

Roger McAleer completed the winning brother act when he eased Mildred Codding's Sora across the line for the Snipe gun. The Snipes featured the closest class racing of the day, as the last boat of the 26 starters finished but four minutes astern of young McAleer. The first six boats were within a minute of Sora.

Welch Winner

Eastern Yacht Club chalked up its season high Saturday when it scheduled its fourth open race of the first summer series. A record high of 89 yachts tacked inside the 'Head's yachting arena in a day of light southerly zephyrs.

Charles Francis Adams scored another triumph with his Eight Meter, Thisbe, while E. Sohier Welch turned the trick over Thirty Square Meter skippers for the major marks of the day. Welch, former champion of the M-B class, reigned supreme with his Evanthia, John Lawrence's Moose trailing him to the line.

Harry and Pike Noyes continued their cruising class dominance with Tiog Too. Walter Bell's Chinook, Veteran M-B, won again in that class, while the Thayer brothers, Dick and Bob, were responsible for Francis E. Waterman's Q Boat, Robin, scoring once more.

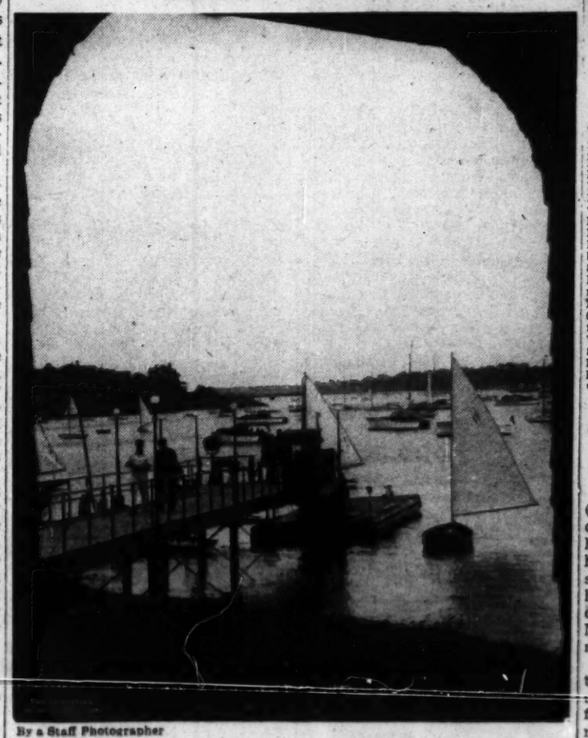
Roosevelt Bowl

Yesterday, Welch made it two straight in the Thirties but his triumph was not so glorious. With most of the "Squeaks" on their way Marion-bound for the Roosevelt Bowl races which started today, Evanthia had but one rival, Chandler Hovey's Oriole.

Arthur Poor's Woodcock II in the Internationals was a winner; Caleb Loring's Nabob II scored in the M-B's; and James Apthorp's Hukwa in a special T Class race received the winner's gun.

W. A. D.

Sails in Silhouette



By a Staff Photographer

Whether it be a forest of masts, or a scurry of sails, Marblehead's harbor—here pictured through the portals of the Corinthian Yacht Club—is a daily picturesque sight.

Local Box Scores

Bees

July 23

FIRST GAME

PITTSB'H	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bell rf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
L. Waner cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rizzo lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Klein rf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Handley 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Young 2b	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
*Brubaker	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mueller c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Tobin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Suhr	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sewell p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	7	8	27	11	2

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Outlaw lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Garms rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
West cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Warstler ss	4	0	1	1	4	3	0
Lopez c	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Shoffner p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	6	6	27	6	1

*Batted for Berres in seventh. †Batted for Brown in seventh. ‡Ran for Tobin in seventh. §Batted for Shoffner in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Runs batted in, Warstler, Tobin, Bell, Rizzo, Lopez. Two-base hits, Lopez, Warstler. Three-base hit, Handley. Home run, Lopez. Hits off Brown, 6 in 6 innings; off Sewell, 1 in 3 innings. Left on base, Pittsburgh 10, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Shoffner 2, by Sewell 2. Struck out, by Shoffner 3, by Brown 2, by Sewell 2. Double play, Rizzo and Berres. Hit by pitched ball, by Shoffner, Rizzo. Winning pitcher, Brown. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Sears and Ballanfant.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Outlaw lf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Garms rf	3	0	2	2	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
West cf-lf	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
Warstler ss	3	0	2	2	1	4	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	1	1	0	0	1	4	0
Fette p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	25	1	7	8	27	10	0

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Waner cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Bell lf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Klein rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	1	1	8	0	0
Handley 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Young 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Mueller c	3	0	1	1	3	3	1
*P Waner	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Klinger p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	0	6	6	24	12	1

*Batted for Mueller in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs batted in, Hassett. Two-base hit, Outlaw. Left on base, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6. Stolen base, Vaughan. Sacrifices, Handley, Hassett. Base on balls, by Fette 2, by Klinger 4. Struck out, by Klinger 3, Double plays, Klinger, Vaughan and Fletcher; Mueller and Young; Young, Vaughan and Fletcher. Hit by pitched ball, by Klinger (West). Time, 1h. 41m. Umpires, Ballanfant and Sears. Attendance, 15,558.

Red Sox

July 23

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	6	4	4	8	4	6	0
Finney cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	3	3	12	1	0
Williams rf	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	2	2	2	4	0
Vosmik lf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	3	3	0
Peacock c	4	2	1	2	4	0	0
Rich p	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Heving p	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	42	13	15	23	27	16	0

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hollner ss	4	1	0	0	3	5	0
Sullivan lf	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
McQuinn 1b	3	2	2	3	11	1	0
Clift 3b	3	1	0	0	1	4	1
Hoag rf	5	0	2	3	1	0	0
Grace cf	4	0	1	2	2	1	0
Glenn c	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Berardino 2b	4	0	1	1	4	5	0
Kennedy p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Trotter p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Christman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimberlin p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Laabs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	5	11	13	27	19	1

*Batted for Trotter in 8th. †Batted for Kimberlin in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	1	0	—13
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Foxx, Williams 2, Finney, Vosmik, Rich, Doerr 2, Cronin 2, Clift, Hoag 3, Grace. Two-base hits, Doerr, Foxx, Williams 2, McQuinn, Hoag, Peacock. Home run, Doerr. Sacrifice, Finney. Double plays, Sullivan and Glenn; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 10, St. Louis 9. Bases on balls, by Rich 4, by Heving 2, by Kennedy 3, by Trotter, by Kimberlin 1. Struck out, by Rich, by Heving 2, by Trotter. Hits off Rich, 6 in 4 innings; off Heving, 5 in 5 innings; off Kennedy, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Trotter, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Kimberlin, 2 in 2 innings; off Mills, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Kennedy. Time, 2h. 13m. Umpires, Pipgras, Kolls and Geisel.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	3	3	3	3	5	0
Finney cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	3	3	10	0	0
Williams rf	4	2	1	4	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	2	2	4	2	0
Vosmik lf	3	1	2	3	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	2	2	1	3	0
Desautels c	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Wade p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dickman p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	11	15	24	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Berardino 2b	2	1	0	0	3	5	0
Laabs cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	0	2	3	12	1	0
Clift 3b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Hoag rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Sullivan lf	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Spindel c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Christman ss	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
Lawson p	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kramer p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehead p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kimberlin p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Grace	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	8	9	27	20	0

*Batted for Kimberlin in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	0	—11
St Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Hoag, Sullivan, McQuinn, Vosmik 2, Tabor 2, Williams 2, Doerr, Foxx 3. Two-base hits, Cronin, McQuinn, Vosmik. Home runs, Williams, Foxx. Sacrifices, Cronin, Desautels, Doerr. Double plays, Berardino, Christman and McQuinn; Clift, Berardino and McQuinn; Berardino, Christman and Spindel; Sullivan and Spindel; Whitehead, Christman, Berardino and McQuinn; Tabor and Doerr. Left on bases, Boston 10, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls, by Lawson 5, by Kramer 4, by Kimberlin, by Wade 3 by Dickman 3 Struck out, by Wade, by Dickman, by Kimberlin. Hits off Wade, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 5 in 7 2-3 innings; off Lawson, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Kramer, 6 in 3 innings; off Whitehead, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Kimberlin, 4 in 2 1-3 innings. Wild pitches, Kramer 2. Passed ball, Spindel. Winning pitcher, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Kramer. Umpires, Kolls, Pipgras and Geisel. Time, 2h. 12m. Official paid attendance, 4,106.

Schrafft Wins New York Races

NORTHPORT, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—George Schrafft, Harvard student from Newton, Mass., who holds the national 225-cubic inch hydroplane championship, won his second race in as many days when he captured the New York State championship in his class at the Northport Yacht Club's inboard motorboat regatta.

Schrafft, who drove Chrissie 3rd to victory on Manhasset Bay Saturday, won the last two heats from Francis Vintschger of Morristown, N. J., after Vintschger had taken the first with Tortuga at the day's best speed, 56.877 miles an hour.

Bay State Golfers Prepare For New England Wednesday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A strong contingent of Bay State golfers was making ready today to visit Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I., Wednesday with the hope of keeping the New England amateur title in Massachusetts for another year.

Allotted 40 entries out of the possible total of 108, 39 local stars will tee off the day after tomorrow in a 36-hole qualifying round for the 64 places for match play. According to the pairings and starting times released this morning by the New England Golf Association, only 89 of the possible 108 have entered, so that Massachusetts will be represented by nearly half the field.

Only Maine, allotted 12 places, is sending a full quota. Connecticut and Rhode Island, with 18 and 25 places respectively, are both represented by 15 golfers, while New Hampshire and Vermont, with eight and five places, have entered six and two players, respectively.

The Massachusetts group contains practically all the "big name" amateurs of the State, with the exception of the new State champion, Ted Adams of South Shore, and the old master from Trapelo, Fred Wright. Teddy, along with Joe Hoffman, is in Montreal for the Canadian amateur championship which opens tomorrow and concludes Saturday, while Fred, a former New England titleholder, has definitely declared himself out.

Heading the list of those competing, of course, is Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, the defending champion. Despite the fact that business now keeps him from playing during the week, Crossley's game is so steady that he is being made the favorite to win again this year. Should he repeat, he would become the second man in the 13-year history of the tournament to win two titles. Johnny Levinson of Webhannet in Kennybunk Beach, Maine, is the only other repeater. Johnny was champion in 1936 and 1937.

Besides Crossley, there is Allan Ellis and Franklin Pfaelzer of The Country Club, who put up quite a showing in the recent State amateur; the Martin twins of Sandy Burr; Ted Bishop of Woodland; Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, Judge Joseph Monahan and his son, Joe, Jr., of Sandy Burr; Joe Fay of Woodland; Francis Doyle of Worcester; and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill.

Other Stars

Outstanding golfers from the other New England States include Tommy Leonard the New Hampshire champion; Charlie Round, champion of Rhode Island, and Sammy Nield of Pawtucket and Notre Dame, whom Round defeated in the finals of the Rhode Island championship this year; Johnny Burke of Rhode Island, former intercollegiate champion; and Holly Mandly, the 1935 New England winner.

Match play will begin Thursday, with two rounds scheduled daily through Saturday. The final match will be at 18 holes Saturday afternoon.

* * *

A pair of 69's contributed by Ted Bishop of Woodland led him and his partner, Joe Fay, through the two final rounds to victory yesterday in the Winchester Country Club's annual four-ball tournament. In the semifinal match, the Woodland team eliminated Judge Joe Monahan and Leo Martin of Sandy Burr 2 and 1, and in the final defeated Dave Whiteside of New Bedford and Ray Marad of George Wright by the same score.

Aided by sensational putting, Ted scored five birdies in the final, with the last, a birdie three at the 16th, practically settling the match. The Whiteside-Marad duo defeated Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham and Ed Buonato of George Wright 1 up, 19 holes, in the other semifinal match.

* * *

Jackie Barr, captain of the Harvard golf team this spring, won the M. G. A. open tournament at Rockport Saturday with a two-under-par 72. At South Shore, Bunny Wilson and John Pyne covered their home course with 73's to tie for low gross in the annual tournament. Low net was won by C. Owen Dooley of George Wright and Dr. N. C. Trindall of Marshfield with identical cards of 77—68.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Miller Praises Teammates

Eddie Miller was loafing in the sun. Not that he wanted to. Eddie is the young shortstop of the Boston Bees whose sensational freshman career was interrupted in a recent game with Cincinnati when he collided with Al Simmons. Eddie was sitting by Max West's radio, waiting for the broadcast of the Bee-Chicago Cubs game.

"Yes, Maxie let me take it," said Miller. "It's one of those portable battery sets that you can take anywhere. He generally carries it around the league with him. By the time the Bees are ready to move again I won't need it. I'm going over next week and scout the Red Sox."

Will Scout Red Sox

The young infielder lives in Brighton, in the same apartment building with several Red Sox players. "I'll go over to Fenway Park with Auker," said Eddie. "I want to see what kind of ball they play in the American League."

Before his collision with Simmons, Miller was getting to be a better batter and fielder with every appearance on the diamond. At least, that is the way it looked from the press box. By shortening his stride at the plate, he was not being fooled as often as he was in the early weeks of the season. His average was rising slow but sure, and if he had not been injured, Ed probably would have reached the .300 level by the end of the month. He was an outstanding defensive player from the beginning.

More Confidence

"I was feeling pretty good up at the plate in those last games," the shortstop went on. "I had more confidence and knew they couldn't fool me so often. I'll probably never be a great hitter, but I'm not the soft touch I used to be.

"Those Bees are great fellows to work with," Ed continued. "They tell you when you're doing something wrong. And that Cooch! (Cuccinello.) Say, he's taught me plenty about getting around that infield. He's taught me how to play those hitters so I can get balls that ordinarily I wouldn't be anywhere near. I wish the club could get up closer to the top of the standing. It would be there now if Cooch hadn't been injured."

Young Visitors

Two youngsters with dirty faces came to visit Miller. They had come in every day since the accident. "Hello boys, have some fruit," said Eddie, pointing to a basket filled with peaches, bananas and grapes. The kids each took a peach, said thank you and then left. "They'll be back in a while," Eddie said, laughing. "They come in a dozen times a day."

Before Bill McKechnie—the Cincinnati manager—left town, he said he hoped Miller would get back into uniform by the end of September. "I'd like to get into a few games," said the rookie, "before the end of the year. Then I'd have more confidence when I start training in the spring. I want to get off to a bang next year, because I'm sure I can have a big season. And don't think I'm cocky," he grinned. "I'm just pretty sure I'm a big league ball player."

* * *

The occasional appearance of Eddie Collins Jr. in the line-up of the Philadelphia Athletics brings back memories of the boy during his first experience in the training camp of a big league club. It was at Sarasota, where the Red Sox condition, and of course Eddie was there with his famous dad, general manager of the club. Then a student at Yale, young Collins came South for his spring vacation. Putting on a uniform, he worked out with the Sox and made a good impression. Inserted into several regular-yannigan games, he did fairly well for a green amateur.

Bothered Only Lefty

However, to Eddie senior, the collegian could do nothing right. The one-time second baseman under Connie Mack continually "rode" his son. All in fun, of course. Eddie senior probably wanted to guard against over confidence — otherwise known among athletes as a swell head. The boy seemed to pay little attention, but the vocal efforts of the elder Collins bothered Lefty Grove one hot afternoon.

Lefty was pitching for the regulars at the Payne Field training grounds, with Eddie junior playing right field for the other side. Collins senior had parked in the visiting dugout behind third base, where he sat alone, shouting at his son at every opportunity. Finally, when Grove could stand it no longer, he took the matter into his own hands. With two strikes and no balls on the batter, the veteran left-hander started his wind-up. Going through his patent rocking-chair motion, he lifted his right leg high and let go a fast ball—at the dugout behind third base. Collins senior shot off the bench like a scared rabbit and the white pellet struck the back of the shelter with the report of a cannon. Everyone laughed except Eddie senior. Grove bellowed so long they had to hold up the game. But life was more simple for Eddie junior from that point on.

Public Links Golf Starts

BALTIMORE, July 24 (AP)—Par and yardage for the Mount Pleasant Park course, where the 18th national public links golf championship started today:

Hole	Yardage	Par
No. 1	340	4
No. 2	442	4
No. 3	347	4
No. 4	391	4
No. 5	454	4
No. 6	138	3
No. 7	381	4
No. 8	377	4
No. 9	448	4
No. 10	135	3
No. 11	183	3
No. 12	371	4
No. 13	388	4
No. 14	525	5
No. 15	440	4
No. 16	445	4
No. 17	391	4
No. 18	405	4
Out	3,677	36
In	3,488	36
Total	7,165	72

Picard Still Leads Vardon Trophy Race—Eastern Yacht Takes Pacific Laurels

Nelson Eyes St. Paul Open After Victory in Western

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Byron Nelson packed up his newly acquired Western open golf crown today and looked confidently toward the St. Paul open next week end, with its $2,500 first prize.

Most of the other top-flight stars will be with him at St. Paul, including one Ralph Guldahl, who a year ago was talked about as "the super golfer" but today is back in the pack of the pros.

Guldahl Crownless

Last July Guldahl was riding the crest of a great scoring streak that had carried him to two national open titles and three straight Western open championships. Now he has neither crown.

Mangrum Runner-Up

As the Madison, N. J., pro slumped this summer his place at the head of the class was taken by Nelson, of Reading, Pa., who assumed charge with a national open victory. Yesterday he entrenched himself further as the season's "hot" golfer by winning the Western open with a 72-hole total of 281, on rounds of 68—72—70—71, two under par for the difficult Medinah Club layout.

Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles was runner-up with 282, two strokes ahead of third-place Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., the new P. G. A. champion. Dick Metz of Chicago, the early leader, was fourth, at 285. Guldahl, who has won only two tournaments this year and none the past four months, posted 291 for eighth place.

Nelson's victory yesterday put him close behind Picard in the Vardon Trophy standings, on which is based the personnel of the U. S. Ryder Cup team, and gave him a total of $7,423 in purses for the year. Only Picard with $8,477 has earned more.

Picard Ahead

Picard's point rating for the Vardon Trophy is 423. Nelson has 413 points, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 289; Metz, 259; Guldahl, 217; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 185, and Ernie Harrison, Chicago, 163.

Running behind Picard and Nelson in the money race are Snead, $6,867; Metz, $6,623; Guldahl, $5,532; Harrison, $4,934; Hogan, $4,141, and Horton Smith, Chicago, $4,070.

Chick Harbert May Develop Into Nation's Best Amateur

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 24 (AP) — Keep 24-year-old Chick Harbert in thought when you're wondering who will be the nation's amateur golf stars of the near future.

Not only because he won the thirty-ninth Trans-Mississippi championship at Broadmoor yesterday, not only because the Battle Creek, Mich., player is a grand, courageous golfer, but also because Chick is a crowd pleaser, he'll leave his imprint across the fairways of the country.

Defeated Kingsley

He brushed aside the challenge of Ed Kingsley of Salt Lake City, 2 and 1, in a titular match that had just about everything, birdies, badinage,, and three-putt greens.

The all-day battle spotlighted, in addition, an over-eager camera fan and a fun-loving little black-and-white dog.

The camera fan appeared on the 31st green, when the match was all even.

Just before Kingsley touched club to ball, the camera began buzzing like a hornet, the ball stayed out, Kingsley snapped, "There's your pictures" to the movie maker, and Harbert went into the lead.

Dog Incident

The dog incident was even more bizarre.

On the 589-yard 35th hole, Harbert pushed his wood second into snarly rough then flashed out, the ball stopping three feet from the pin.

Then a little black-and-white setter scurried out on the green and knocked Harbert's ball 20 feet away. Chick and officials looked thunderstruck, but decided the ball could be replaced.

Harbert holed out for a birdie four, and Kingsley accepted defeat in the finals of this tournament for the second straight year.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Reflections

LONDON—Which nation will oppose the United States in the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup, Sept. 2, 4 and 5? Obviously, the answer depends on the result of the Interzone Final, starting Aug. 24 at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass. But normally, at this time of the year, we have a shrewd idea of the way such things are likely to work out, owing to the evidence supplied in the course of the men's singles at the Wimbledon Championships.

The round of the "last eight" in this famous competition has a habit of mirroring in miniature the international lawn tennis situation. This year, however, it did not. For the Australians, powerful contenders for the Davis Cup, were missing. And in their absence trying to read the lesson of the last eight is like trying to solve a cross-word problem with the main clue missing.

Dull Business

Of course, the Wimbledon tournament told us something. In fact, it told us plenty. One of the things it told most clearly being that men's amateur lawn tennis just now is rather a dull business A fact responsible, no doubt, for an unmistakable decline of public interest here in the Wimbledon championships. Formerly, you could always say, of Wimbledon, that the crowd would go there no matter who was, or was not, entered for the championships. And this was approvingly declared to show that "the game is greater than the player of the game." But this year people went about saying how disappointing it all was. Indeed, in the course of the final, which took a long time to play, I saw people walk away from the surrounds of the center court and seek solace in strawberries and cream. Unlike the tennis, these seemed better than ever.

"Wimbledon," said one regular spectator of my acquaintance, "is on the skids." Well, that is not true. But it is true to say that the tournament does not hold the significance it used to have. How could it, when there are at least four men—Donald Budge, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry and William T. Tilden—who must be considered players superior to the new Wimbledon champion, Bobby Riggs?

It is 20 years all but a year since "Big Bill" Tilden first won the Wimbledon title. But if a wave of the wand could have made him an amateur again and he had entered at Wimbledon this year, he would probably—on his present-day form—have started as favorite.

Smith Adds Only Color

No, the fact is that the professionals have practically cornered the really outstanding talent Gottfried von Cramm, formerly of Germany, and John Bromwich, the Australian ace, are still in the amateur field, it is true. But neither took part in the 1939 Wimbledon championships, which were notable for old friends with clearly defined limitations and newcomers lacking in colorful methods. The nearest approach to an exception being Eugene Smith, the amiable schoolmaster from California, who entered for the men's singles, unheralded and unsung, as just another way of amusing himself while on an architecture-studying vacation.

Smith uprooted one of the "seeds"—Roderick Menzel, a Sudeten German—in Round Two and progressed methodically thereafter to Round Five, "the round of the last eight." There he found himself lined up with his compatriots, Elwood Cooke and Riggs, F. Kukuljevic and F. Puncec, from Yugoslavia, H. W. Austin, Great Britain, Henner Henkel, Germany, and Ghaus Mohammed, India.

Well, as you will recollect, Cooke beat an Austin to whom success at lawn tennis does not now mean very much; Henkel defeated the all-attack Kukuljevic (a pointer, perhaps, to the outcome of the European Zone Final in the Davis Cup competition between Germany and Yugoslavia); Puncec accounted for the adventurous Mr. Smith; and Riggs disposed of Ghaus Mohammed. Odd to relate, not one of these matches went beyond three sets, the loser in each case failing to reproduce his best form and the crowd in each case being balked of a big battle.

Tedious Process

Then Riggs won his semifinal (also in straight sets) by the tedious process of out-Puncecing Puncec, who is essentially a stolid base-liner, and Cooke conquered Henkel in one of the few brilliant matches of the meeting. Thus Cooke and Riggs met in the final and played so much good but relatively gentle and unimaginative tennis that spectators felt surfeited with it by the time Riggs won at 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. The only other players who have previously managed to win the Wimbledon championship at their first attempt are G. L. Patterson, Australia, W. T. Tilden, U. S. A., and Ellsworth Vines, U. S. A.

So the lesson of Wimbledon's "last eight" seems to be that U. S. A. can most probably take effective care of any challenge that may come from the Old World, leaving everything dependent, therefore, on the showing of the Australians. Which, since it means no change of preconceived opinions, is rather like the Wimbledon men's singles championship itself

Nelson Earns $750

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Principal money winners in the Western open golf tournament at the Medinah Country Club yesterday:

Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., $750.
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles $450.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $300.
Dick Metz, Chicago, $200.
Denny Shute, Huntington, W. Va., $150.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Ky Laffoon, Chicago, $87.50 each.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., $75.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison N. J., $70.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $60.
Al Huske, Dekalb, Ill.; John Bulla, Chicago, and Bob Stupple, Chicago, $55 each.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

EASTERN POINT, Conn.—Tony Kosinski, Bridgeport, Conn., takes Shennecossett invitation golf tourney, beating Eddie Foy, New York, 4 and 3.

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Adrian Quist, Australia, routs Gene Mako, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, in final of Longwood bowl tennis tourney. Mako and Frank Parker default doubles final to Quist and Jack Crawford. Helen Bernhard takes women's singles title; Katharine Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson win women's doubles and Mary Arnold and William Murphy mixed doubles.

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HAVANA, Cuba—Cuba defeats Canada, 4—1, in Davis Cup series to enter American Zone final against Australia as Ricardo Morales conquers Ellie Tarshis, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 0—6, 6—4, and Jose Aguero whips Bruce Hall, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

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NEW YORK—Gerard Podesta retains Eastern clay court tennis title, beating Marvin Wachman, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; Frank Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt defeat Bob Kamrath and Frank Bowden, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, in doubles.

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HAMBURG, Germany—Californians Gene Smith and Gracyn Wheeler win mixed doubles in German international tennis tourney, defeating Owen Anderson, California, and Ruth Jarvis, England, 6—3, 7—5; Henner Henkel and Roderich Menzel, Germany, beat Smith and Anderson, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4, in men's doubles final.

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NEENAH, Wis.—Hal Surface upsets Ernie Sutter, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, 9—7, to take Fox River Valley tennis tourney; Jack Tidball and Morey Lewis win doubles, 6—1, 6—2, from Sutter and Bill Talbert.

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DETROIT — Buffalo Westsides, winning senior eight-oared race, take team honors in National Association of Amateur Oarsmen Regatta with 75 points to 70½ for Detroit Boat Club; Joe Burk, Philadelphia, retains senior singles sculls crown.

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KINGSTON, N. Y. — Charles Beetham and Clyde Jeffrey score doubles victories in Hudson Valley A. A. U. track meet as Blaine and Wayne Rideout run one-two in 4:27.2 mile

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LONDON—Sydney Wooderson continues to show poor form as he runs fourth from scratch in 1,000-yard handicap race in Middlesex Meet.

Take Part in Thrilling Race

F. Pierce Sherry

(1) Contender, Capt. Dick Loynes' 106ft. yawl of the Long Beach Yacht Club, which was first to cross the finish line in the 1939 San Francisco-Honolulu yacht race. There was a Mutual radiocast daily from this boat giving progress of the race. (2) Blitzen (the race winner) shown with her Genoa jib making to windward through the pea-soup fog at start of the race July 4. (3) Winning crew of R. J. Reynolds' Blitzen, photographed at Treasure Island one hour before the big race to Hawaii. (James Rouse, Bill Mills, Ed Greeff, Bill Lovering, Stewart Hotchkiss and Swend Norrekhar.) (4) Fandango, California Yacht Club entry of Edwin N. Pauley, winner in Class A.

Eastern Title to Podesta

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)— "Podesta is a boy who does nothing but win."

That's how a member of the tournament committee described Gerard (Jeff) Podesta of Montclair, N. J., who yesterday emerged from a staggering series of upsets to win the Eastern clay court tennis championship for the second year by defeating Marvin Wachman of Chicago, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Podesta possesses none of the accepted championship attributes. He has a fair forehand, an adequate backhand, a good bit of speed, and little else.

Anticipation

There's one big thing in his favor—an anticipation of his opponent's strokes. He plays position like a billiard artist sticks to the baseline and lets the other fellow attack and make errors. His forays to the net are few, yet when he does advance he is effective there, too. His most spectacular shots are involuntary ones, delivered invariably on defense.

Podesta was the only one of the original 12 seeded men players to get as far as the semifinals. Ranked only ninth despite his 1938 victory, he outlasted such luminaries as Sidney Wood, the nation's fourth-ranking player; Frank Guernsey, national intercollegiate and New York State champion for the past two years, and Bob Kamrath, the 14th ranking player.

First Next Year

He's the third player to win the tournament twice running and has a chance to equal Berkeley Bell's mark of three straight. And next year, says Tournament Director Gerry Lumsden, he'll be seeded first no matter how many stars enter.

All the other titles were decided quite according to form. Millicent Hirsh beat Helen Germaine, 10—8, 8—6, in the women's singles final; Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt took the men's doubles 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, from Kamrath and Frank Bowden, and Miss Germaine and A. Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles outlasted Miss Hirsh and Martyn Buxby of Miami, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, for the mixed doubles crown.

Pittsfield Team Is Polo Victor

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24 (AP) —A late rally, climaxed by a last-minute goal by Capt. Bill Rand, former Yale star, gave the Pittsfield Riding and Polo Association a 5-4 victory Saturday over the Myopia Hunt Club for the New England polo championship.

The Berkshire riders were trailing 4-1 at half time. Three of Myopia's tallies were registered by Capt. "Big Tim" Clark, one-time Harvard athlete.

With the championship, the Pittsfield Club won the William Cameron Forbes Cup, given by the U. S. Polo Association, and named in honor of the retired nationally known poloist who was at one time U. S. Ambassador to Japan and Governor General of the Phillippines.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 24 (CP Cable) —Close-of-play scores in English first-class cricket matches started Saturday follow:

Middlesex 181 for three wickets (Robertson 79, Edrich 60 not out); vs Lancashire; at Lord's.
Derbyshire 162 for seven wickets (Smith 71); vs. Somerset; at Derby.
Surrey 231 (Parker 96, Squires 64); Kent 18 for no wickets; at Blackheath.
Gloucester 11 for no wickets; vs. Sussex; at Bristol.
Hampshire 102 (Pothecary 67); Leicestershire 28 for one wicket; at Leicester.
Northamptonshire 258 for nine wickets (Merritt 53, Nelson 51); vs. Worcestershire; at Mushden.
Rain prevented play in the Glamorgan-Warwickshire and Yorkshire-Nottinghamshire matches.

Test Match

MANCHESTER, England, July 24 (CP Cable)—Delayed by rain, the second England-West Indies cricket test match started late this afternoon but after 30 minutes' play another downpour resulted in postponement. Eleven thousand disappointed spectators saw England score 11 runs without loss in the short spell at the wickets.

Longwood Bowl Over, but Not The Shouting

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 47th Longwool Bowl is all over; but they're still shouting.

They're still shouting probably because no other Bowl has caused as much comment as this year's tournament completed yesterday.

It all centers around the defense of the Davis Cup which the United States took so long to win back, and which seems destined to take a long journey Australia-bound.

Foremost in this Davis Cup discussion and Longwood, is one Gene Mako, former doubles partner of Don Budge, a prospective Davis Cup singles player, and the badly defeated finalist at the hands of Adrian Quist in this year's tourney.

The Californian, who had scored one of last year's greatest triumphs—his defeat of John Bromwich of Australia in the semifinals at Forest Hills' National singles—was bounced around so helplessly yesterday that the Coast Guard and Navy combined could not have saved his foundering game.

Too Cagey

Quist and his fellow Australians are too cagey, possess an array of shots, each one of them so accurate that none of the present crop of players—Riggs, Cooke, Sabin, Mako, Parker—can fathom these tennis stars from Australia. This was the consensus among the experts at Longwood this past week.

They further point out that Mako is not a strong enough doubles player this year without Budge, and that his perennially weak serve, although slightly improved this year, would mean the same as if rival doubles teams were serving three times and Mako and partner only once.

And there lies another topic of discussion! Mako was supposed to be paired with Frankie Parker this summer, or at least long enough for Davis Cup consideration. This was ordered by Walter Pate, Davis Cup nonplaying captain. For some unknown reason, Mako does not want to play with Parker, and is teaming with Wayne Sabin this week at Seabright.

There have been rumblings of this all week at Longwood. But Longwood patrons heard none of this. Imagine their disappointment yesterday when it was announced after the Quist-Mako match, that there would be no doubles final between Parker and Mako and Quist and Crawford because of Mako's lame back.

Hurried calls to Pate in New York by harassed Longwood officials brought no results for Pate was not located. It was hoped that Pate would order Mako to play.

Exhibition

Finally, Quist offered to play an exhibition doubles match, and little Davie Freeman, national junior champion and national badminton titlist, was teamed with Parker. The Quist-Crawford team dominated 7—5, 6—2, but there were those last night who couldn't help but remark that the Mako-Parker duo had an excellent chance of winning this doubles final.

Quist in winning this 47th tournament and grabbing a leg on the ninth Bowl up for competition was the first foreigner to win since 1925 when Gerald Patterson, a fellow Australian, won the trophy. His 6—1, 6—2, 6—4 triumph was clear-cut.

Quist played Mako deep into the backhand corner, would rush in fast on a half-court return and then wham a speedy volley return which either placed Mako in an impossible position or scored a placement for Quist. The Australian's overhead yesterday was perfect, and Mako time and time would place his hands on his hips in a hopeless gesture.

Serves and Returns

Mary Arnold of Los Angeles and Bill Murphy of Chicago won the mixed doubles championship yesterday from Virginia Wolfendon, San Francisco, and Ronnie Edwards of San Jose, after the latter pair had taken the first set almost at will, 6—2. A decided reversal of form found Miss Arnold and Murphy winning the last two sets, 6—1, 6—4.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quist yesterday played Mako's weak service inside the base line and would blast a return at Mako while taking the net. Quist repeatedly was at the net during Mako's service, finding it much easier to take the net while Mako was serving, rather than with his own service.

Blitzen Declared Winner Of Ocean Race to Hawaii

HONOLULU (AP)—Blitzen, 55-foot cutter owned and piloted by R. J. Reynolds of New York, has been officially declared winner of the 2,085 nautical mile San Francisco-to-Hawaii yacht race, greatest of American sailing classics.

In addition to the "free-for-all" grand prize, the Blitzen captured the trophy awarded for Class C entries. It carried a time allowance of 3 days 48m. 25s.

Actually the Blitzen finished second in the race, trailing the Contender of Long Beach by approximately three hours. The Contender, however, started from scratch, enjoying no time allowance.

It was the second important victory for the Blitzen within a year. Last year it won the Bermuda race, blue ribbon sailing event of the east coast.

The Blitzen had an elapsed time of 14 days 10h. 47m. 6s. and a corrected time of 11 days, 9h. 58m. 41s.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24—That was a thrilling race across 2,085 miles of the wind-swept Pacific Ocean from Treasure Island to Diamond Head at Honolulu. And the skippers and crews of the 26 sailing boats more than deserve all the plaudits they are receiving.

When the 106-foot yawl—the Contender—finally got across the official finishing line there at Honolulu the record set was 14 days, seven hours, and 29 minutes. It stands as a record because this particular race has never been run out of San Francisco Bay.

It must also be pointed out that the Contender had no handicap and therefore had to stand on her full quota of elapsed time. The Blitzen—the 55-foot cutter from the New York Yacht Club and a winner of the Bermuda Race—came across the line second to the Contender.

Broadcast

But the Contender—which carried the broadcast apparatus that kept the Mainland and the Islands informed of the progress of the race—has the distinction of winning the flat race Treasure Island Trophy from scratch.

According to radio reports received during the race it was the 67-foot yawl Chubasco, owned by W. L. Stewart of Los Angeles, that led nearly all the way across. But the Contender, the Blitzen, and the 85-foot schooner Fandango, of the California Yacht Club, all scooted in ahead of the Stewart pacer.

The Contender was sailed by Capt. Dick Loynes of the Long Beach, Calif., Yacht Club. Dick Loynes is no novice at this matter of sailing, or for that matter, at anything to do with racing on water. For as long ago as 1932 he won the national hydroplane championships. He now joins the ranks of yachting's elite skipper-winners.

Eastern Boat

To R. J. Reynolds' Blitzen must go much praise. She's an Eastern boat and proved her prowess over 24 western sailors.

Some interesting facts about the Contender have been revealed. For instance, she was built in Germany in 1905 and at one time—so the story goes—actually sailed royalty. When she came to this country she changed her original name to the Poinsetta. Under that name she very nearly won the 1936 trans-Pacific race but some misfortune with a wind lapse at the finish is said to have cost her the race. Thus this win, under a different name and skipper, is a real justification of her ability as a fast sailor.

All the fanfare and welcoming noise at Honolulu when the Contender and the other boats came foaming in across the finish line could very nearly be heard at the Golden Gate International Exposition from which the race began July 4 in a heavy fog which poured in through the Golden Gate. From fog to leis—a real goal!

Some of the boats will sail back from Honolulu and will probably work out a race home just to give themselves some competition. As though they haven't had their hands full the past two weeks! But the smaller craft will be slung aboard steamers and ferried home.

It was a great race and it's to be hoped—as expressed in this column previously—that the start of this biennial regatta can be made alternately from southern and northern California.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Cuba Wins From Canada, 4–1

HAVANA, July 24 (AP)—For the first time in 10 years Cuba's Davis Cup team has won a series, but the prospects don't look any brighter for further progress than they did in 1929.

The experienced Cuban pair of Ricardo Morales and Jose Aguero took two singles matches from Ellis Tarshis and Bruce Hall of Canada yesterday to give their team a 4-1 decision in the first round series. But that victory only served to send the Cubans into the American Zone final against the mighty Australian outfit, which is favored to sweep through to the challenge round and is given a good chance of taking the trophy from the United States.

Canada, building for the future with young players after a couple of years' absence from Davis Cup competition, received some consolation in the performances of Tarshis, former Cornell University player and at 24 the oldest member of the squad. Tarshis earned the only Canadian point with a singles victory over Aguero, and yesterday carried Morales, Cuba's champion, to 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 0—6, 6—4 in the deciding match.

But for a hot sun he might have done even better. A single service break finally decided the match.

Aguero, an uncertain player but brilliant at his best, whipped Hall, the 20-year-old divinity student, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4 in the final match, which neither took very seriously.

Only twice before had Cuba taken a Davis Cup series since the American Zone was organized in 1923, and the Islanders had lost to Canada on three previous occasions. In 1929 the Cubans beat Mexico to enter the zone final, but were whitewashed by the United States.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 23

International League

Newark 11-8, Jersey City 3-6.
Syracuse 5-7, Rochester 2-1.
Baltimore 9-3, Montreal 1-4.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 5.

American Association

Minneapolis 14-15, Columbus 4-7.
St. Paul 8-4, Toledo 0-3.
Louisville 9-10, Milwaukee 6-4.
Indianapolis 6-1, Kansas City 4-2.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 9-5, Oakland 6-3.
Portland 1-5, Hollywood 0-3.
Los Angeles 3-0, Sacramento 2-3.
San Francisco 5-2, San Diego 2-1.

Texas League

Houston 4-9, Beaumont 0-2.
Dallas 7, Fort Worth 4.
San Antonio 4, Shreveport 3.
Tulsa 6, Oklahoma City 5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8-0, Atlanta 5-9.
Nashville 9-1, Chattanooga 7-10.
Little Rock 5-2, New Orleans 1-8
Memphis 5-7, Birmingham 2-10.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3-9, Elmira 1-7.
Springfield 11-6, Albany 7-3.
Hartford 13-3, Binghamton 7-2.
Scranton 15-9, Williamsport 8-8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	53	30	.639
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Chicago	46	41	.529
Pittsburgh	42	39	.519
Brooklyn	40	41	.494
New York	41	43	.488
Boston	40	44	.476
Philadelphia	25	54	.316

Results July 22

Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 3.
Chicago 8, New York 7.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.

Results July 23

St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 7, New York 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	25	.713
Boston	52	30	.635
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cleveland	45	40	.529
Detroit	43	44	.494
Washington	36	54	.400
Philadelphia	33	52	.388
St. Louis	24	62	.279

Results July 22

Boston 6, St. Louis 3.
Washington 11, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 10.
Only games scheduled.

Results July 23

Boston 13, St. Louis 5.
Boston 11, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 8, New York 3.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Detroit 16, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 11, Washington 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.

Vermont Title to Pierce

RUTLAND, Vt., July 24 (AP)—Tom Pierce, 20, of Rutland, won his third Vermont amateur golf title yesterday by defeating Jack Conway, another Rutland boy, 7 and 5, at the Rutland Country Club.

Conway, playing in his second State tournament, held the lead only once during the day, when Pierce went one over par on the first hole of the first round. Conway was two down at the end of the first 18.

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The Home Forum

The Red Hat

IT WAS A beautiful hat. Mrs. Evans didn't need a new one—she really hadn't any right to a new one. But the black one she had bought the month before suddenly seemed dingy.

"It's terribly smart," the salesgirl purred. "And it's an original design. You'll never see another like it."

Mrs. Evans put it on and admired herself in the mirror. It was quite extreme—probably a little too dashing; but it was unusual and, she thought, the handsomest hat she had ever seen. It was red, a deep, rich red, slightly on the terra-cotta side. The crown was quite high and there was a small but rakish brim. A red veil was drawn up in the back and could be pulled forward over the eyes. She couldn't resist it.

"I'll take it," she finally announced. "I'll take it with me."

* * *

The salesgirl disappeared with the hat and her money. While Mrs. Evans waited she visualized herself in the new acquisition, and considered its possible effect on various people. It would undoubtedly cause comment. Harry might not pay much attention to it. He probably wouldn't even be cross. But Billy would think it too extreme. "Mother," he would exclaim in disgust, "it's for a young person." And Sally Withers—that would be the test. She wasn't quite sure what Sally would think. "I'll wear it at lunch today," she planned, "and then we'll see."

The girl returned with the hatbox and her change. "Here you are, Mrs. Evans. I'm sure you'll be happy with it."

"Thank you," she smiled, and hurried out to get a bus.

When Mrs. Evans arrived home, it was nearly twelve-thirty. She was to meet Sally for lunch at one. She unpacked the new hat and admired it for a minute. Then she hurried to freshen and change. Before she knew it, it was one o'clock and she rushed to the elevator powdering her nose.

By hailing a taxi, she reached the hotel at a quarter past. Sally wasn't in the lobby, and when she inquired at the desk there was a note—"Ruth dear, awfully sorry I can't make it. I tried to get you all morning. Will call you this evening. Love. Sally."

* * *

"I'll have lunch here, anyway," Mrs. Evans consoled herself. "Now that I've bought a new hat and dressed for the occasion, I'll have to."

She entered the dining-room and sat at a small table near a window. After giving her order to the waiter, she leaned back and looked around her. There were a lot of people. Silver and dishes clinked and an occasional laugh broke out above the general buzz of voices. Then she saw her hat.

It was on a woman three tables away—the identical hat. Mrs. Evans felt suddenly confused. Her salad came, but she couldn't enjoy it. She couldn't stop herself from stealing glances. She hoped desperately that the woman wouldn't notice her. She glanced toward her again and she looked up. Their eyes caught for a second. Mrs. Evans turned quickly away, blushing slightly. As the waiter took her half-empty plate, she looked again, and again she caught the woman's eye. She smiled a nervous little half smile, searched around for her handkerchief, and then looked back toward the woman. She was still staring at her. Mrs. Evans smiled again, this time a little more heartily. The woman stared without expression. Mrs. Evans went on smiling, nodded her head, and tapped at her hat with one finger. The woman turned away, stony faced.

* * *

Mrs. Evans ate her dessert without looking up. She paid her bill and, gathering up her handkerchief and bag, rose to leave. As she found her way out between the tables, she had to pass in front of the woman in the hat, and they stared at each other face to face. The woman stared hard and unsmilingly—after all, Mrs. Evans suddenly realized, it was really rather funny, after the first shock was over. It was a joke; really very funny. She laughed straight at the woman, then turned and made her way to the door.

Walking through the lobby, she stopped in front of a mirror and took out her compact. She leaned slightly forward, lifted her powder puff toward her nose, and looked into the mirror. Her hand stopped halfway and she straightened up.

Her hat. She hadn't put on her new hat at all. It was the old black one.

C. M. D.

Joy of Summer

There zooms a bee
Above white clover,
I bow my head
And he goes over.

A redbreast sways
On a slender twig,
And counts the hours
With summer big.

The busy ants
Scurry in haste,
And chide the grasshoppers'
Wanton waste.

High in a tree
A mocking bird
In silver sequence
Now is heard;

The fluted snail
Within his cave
Uncurls to feel
The sun's warm wave.

A lambkin bleats,
A young calf bawls,
And snuggles close
To the cows' brown walls.

How can I hold
A single gloom
In summer's glorious
Living-room?

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

A Man of Skill And Conscience

LOOK AT ADAM . . . as he stands on the scaffolding with the two-feet ruler in his hand, whistling low while he considers how a difficulty about a floor-joist or a window-frame is to be overcome; or as he pushes one of the younger workmen aside, and takes his place in upheaving a weight of timber, saying, "Let alone, lad! Thee'st got too much gristle i' thy bones yet"; or as he fixes his keen black eyes on the motions of a workman on the other side of the room, and warns him that his distances are not right. Look at this broad-shouldered man with the bare muscular arms, and the thick firm black hair tossed about like trodden meadow-grass whenever he takes off his paper cap, and with the strong barytone voice bursting every now and then into loud and solemn psalm-tunes, as if seeking an outlet for superfluous strength, yet presently checking himself, apparently crossed by some thought which jars with the singing. Perhaps, if you had not been already in the secret, you might not have guessed what sad memories, what warm affection, what tender fluttering hopes had their home . . . in this rough man, who knew no better lyrics than he could find in the Old and New Version and an occasional hymn; who knew the smallest possible amount of profane history; and for whom the motion and shape of the earth, the course of the sun, and the changes of the seasons, lay in the region of mystery just made visible by fragmentary knowledge. It had cost Adam a great deal of trouble, and work in overhours, to know what he knew over and above the secrets of his handicraft, . . . to get the mastery of his pen, and write a plain hand, to spell without any other mistakes than must in fairness be attributed to the unreasonable character of orthography rather than to any deficiency in the speller, and moreover to learn his musical notes and part-singing. . . .

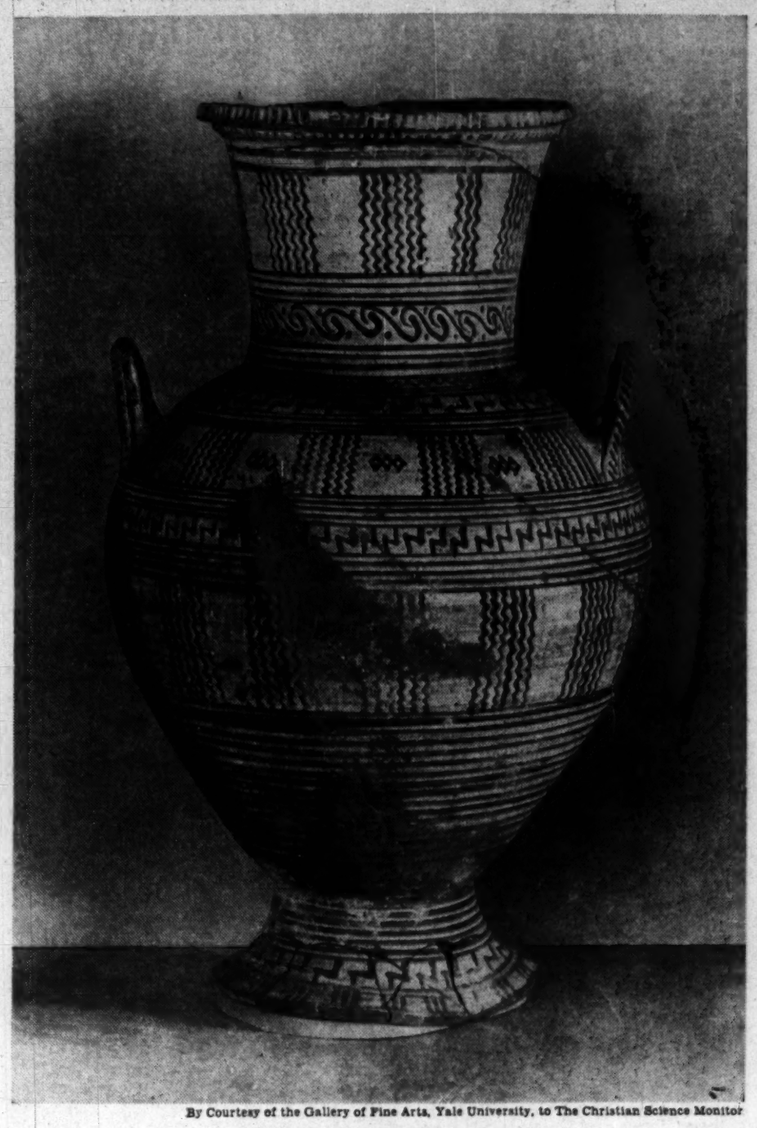
Such men as he are reared here and there in every generation of our peasant artisans—with an inheritance of affections nurtured by a simple family life of common need and common industry, and an inheritance of faculties trained in skilful courageous labour: they make their way upward, rarely as geniuses, most commonly as painstaking honest men, with the skill and conscience to do well the tasks that lie before them.—GEORGE ELIOT, in "Adam Bede."

Eventide All Around the Mediterranean

THE EARTH SIGHED as it turned in its course: the shadow of night crept gradually along the Mediterranean, and Asia was left in darkness. The great cliff that was one day to be called Gibraltar held for a long time a gleam of red and orange, while across from it the mountains of Atlas showed deep blue pockets in their shining sides. The caves that surround the Neapolitan gulf fell into a profounder shade, each giving forth from the darkness its chiming or its booming sound. Triumph had passed from Greece and wisdom from Egypt, but with the coming on of night they seemed to regain their lost honors, and the land that was soon to be called Holy prepared in the dark its wonderful burden. The sea was large enough to hold a varied weather: a storm played about Sicily and its smoking mountains, but at the mouth of the Nile the water lay like a wet pavement. A fair tripping breeze ruffled the Aegean and all the islands of Greece felt a new freshness at the close of day.

The happiest, and one of the least famous of the islands, Brynos, welcomed the breeze. The evening was long. For a time, the sound of the waves, briskly slapping against the wall of the little harbor, was covered by the chatting of women, by the shouts of boys, and by the crying of lambs. As the first lights appeared, the women retired; as the air was filled with the clangor of the shop fronts being put into place, the boys' voices ceased; and finally only the murmur of the men . . . playing at games with ivory counters, mingled with the sounds from the sea.

A confused starlight, already apprehensive of the still unrisen moon, fell upon the tiers of small houses that covered the slope and upon the winding flights of stairs that served as streets between them.—From "The Woman of Andros," by THORNTON WILDER. (New York: Boni.)



By Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, to The Christian Science Monitor

AN EARLY GREEK AMPHORA

THIS LARGE VESSEL was made in ancient Greece some time between 1100 and 900 B. C., many centuries before the Golden Age of classical vase-making. Yet, even in the remote past of Greek culture, there is evidence of a keen curiosity about design and its organization. Today our interest in geometric decoration has been stimulated by many discoveries of ancient or prehistoric handicraft; we have learned that simple and forceful geometric motives

This amphora, in the Stoddard Collection at Yale University, shows the fine, spare, well-wrought form of the early vase, with its cylindrical neck and spherical body. The decoration is distributed evenly over the surface, with emphasis upon vertical and horizontal directions. Impressive is the manner in which the childlike motives are coordinated and so disposed that they impart a dignified and unobtrusive ornateness to the amphora. It is made of reddish clay, with a white slip and dark brown paint.

D. A.

Retiring Like a King

WHEN THE GREAT Emperor Charles V of Spain grew tired of using his great power and carrying his responsibilities, he retired, as he said, for the sake of his soul. What he wanted was simplicity. He had a two-story house built against the south wall of a monastery church. In this little place, so different from his palaces, he amused himself with his books, his maps, his scientific instruments. Outside was a small garden with rose bushes and a fountain. Here he read and meditated.

In our own time men and women, tired of the kind of life that occupied them for years in cities, are turning to the country. They do not create great estates. Usually they buy some old colonial farmhouse and remodel it. There, with one servant, or none at all, they take their ease and find in the enjoyment of things of the mind and spirit a richer life than they have ever known before.

Of course it must be remembered that they bring to their new home the memory of past experiences and the mental wealth of lives of usefulness in the rushing world of affairs. They exchange power and position for neighborliness and comfort. The companionship of a good dog on a walk over their fields means more to them than social functions. Beans and brown bread and an onion or cabbage salad on Saturday night, especially if shared with others of like tastes, yield more pleasure than Waldorf-Astoria banquets. They may sit for hours watching wood burning in the fireplace. Reading a book of essays with the wind blowing snow against the small panes of the windows may be an adventure. A neighbor, probably passing by on his way back from the village store, may drop in and talk pleasantly about neighborhood happenings.

And then night comes with restful sleep. Life is rich.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

Happiness Perennial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO HAS NOT noticed the hardihood of certain plants which withstand the coldest winters and in the spring put forth buds and flowers? The cold does not injure them. And under the warm sunshine they respond to the call of spring!

True happiness is like that. It endures under unfavorable conditions, and springs up continually anew. Its extraordinary vitality is explained by the fact that it reflects the nature of God. "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 57 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Even human happiness, in its highest sense, hints at the qualities of the divine.

However, to many, human experience seems often to be filled with sorrow. What does Christian Science offer to such as these? How can ever-present spiritual joy and happiness be evidenced for them?

The first step is to learn the truth about God and His good creation, for the facts of spiritual being alone are real, as Christian Science teaches. Quiet, careful study of the works of Mrs. Eddy, together with the Bible, helps us to become receptive to the truth which lightens the clouds of gloom. Even before we have thoroughly grasped the teachings of this Science, gleams of Truth and Love, beautiful hints of spiritual reality, render our lives more harmonious, more peaceful.

Happiness is as natural as sunlight. It needs no forcing. To possess it, we have only to look for it where it is—in the sunshine of Truth and Love. Christian Science teaches that the one Mind, God, knows nothing of matter. In the wholly spiritual realm of Mind, there is no loneliness, no inactivity. All of God's ideas are active. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 103:20, 21): Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts; ye ministers of his, that do his pleasure." The greatest happiness is to know and do God's will, and everyone can have a share in this.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 298), "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat." One who has found happiness in Truth and Love does not fear that he will lose it. The darkest clouds of seeming sorrow pass, and joy appears when thought has in a measure discerned the limitless bliss of living in Soul, God. To contemplate the clouds of error or affirm their presence makes them seem darker and more real. The writer had her first glimpse of a happiness that is "no longer a trembler," that is independent of human relationships and circumstances, after an instantaneous healing of a serious disease. She was lifted in a few moments from agony to perfect comfort, and a sense of happiness new in her experience. She found herself repeating over and over, for days, these words: "The knowledge of God is happiness enough for me." And so it has proved during the succeeding years. Enduring satisfaction always follows the perception of spiritual bliss.

To establish firmly an equable sense of happiness, the seeker must do more than merely study the healing teachings of Christian Science. Thorough grounding in the letter of this Science is indispensable, but one must also apply what he learns, bravely denying errors, such as discouragement, envy, or jealousy, which, if allowed to remain in thought, would rob him of his joy. He thus opens the way for the operation of omnipotent good, which flows in wherever faith, understanding, and loyalty prepare thought to receive it.

Christian Science reveals the allness of God, the entireness of harmony. Even though discordant voices of sense, seeming to be real and strong, may silence it for a time, harmony remains, for it alone is real, and discord is unreal. Those who have discerned the fact of immutable harmony have had a great burden lifted from their hearts. No longer do they have to try to be cheerful and assume an appearance of optimism. If hard experiences come and prospects are discouraging, or if sad memories persist, they patiently endure until the clouds lift, refusing to be cast down. To mourn for that which is unreal would be like groping one's way in the bright sunshine while keeping one's eyes closed. Divine Love, compassionate and tender, is ever ready to lead one safely through the seeming night of sorrow until he sees the light of reality.

A sense of sadness sometimes becomes habitual, so that the sufferer almost fears to be a normal, happy individual. Such a one will find that the moment he glimpses his unity with God, sorrow is seen to be abnormal, and happiness within his reach. "God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss" (*ibid.*, p. 481). Self-pity dissolves as one meditates upon this great vision of reality. All who wish to realize more of true joy can find the way in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΑΙΩΝΙΑ ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περί Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ποῖος δὲν ἔχει παρατηρήσει τὴν σκληρότητα μερικῶν φυτῶν τὰ ὁποῖα ἀντέχουν εἰς τοὺς πλέον ψυχροὺς χειμῶνας καὶ τὴν ἄνοιξιν βγάζουν κάλυκας καὶ ἄνθη; Τὸ ψῦχος δὲν τὰ βλάπτει. Καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ θερμὸν ἡλιόφως ἀνταποκρίνονται εἰς τὴν κλῆσιν τῆς ἀνοίξεως!

Ἡ ἀληθινὴ εὐτυχία εἶναι ὅπως αὐτά. Ἀντέχει ὑπὸ δυσμενεῖς περιστάσεις, καὶ ἀναβλαστάνει συνεχῶς. Ἡ ἔκτακτος ζωτικότης της ἐξηγεῖται ἀπὸ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἀνταναklᾶ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Ἡ εὐτυχία εἶναι πνευματική, γεννημένη ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν Ἀγάπην", γράφει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 57 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν). Ἀκόμη καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη εὐτυχία, ὑπὸ τὴν ὑψίστην της ἔννοιαν, ὑπαινίσσεται τὰς ἰδιότητας τῆς θείας.

Διὰ πολλοὺς ὅμως ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη πεῖρα φαίνεται πολλάκις νὰ εἶναι πλήρης λύπης. Τί προσφέρει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἰς τοὺς τοιούτους; Πῶς δύναται ἡ πνευματικὴ χαρὰ καὶ εὐτυχία νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ εἰς αὐτούς;

Τὸ πρῶτον βῆμα εἶναι νὰ μάθουν τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς καλῆς Του δημιουργίας, διότι τὰ γεγονότα τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως μόνον εἶναι πραγματικά, ὅπως ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει. Ἥρεμος, προσεκτικὴ μελέτη τῶν ἔργων τῆς Mrs. Eddy μαζὺ μὲ τὴν Βίβλον, μᾶς βοηθεῖ νὰ γίνωμεν ἐπιδεκτικοὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἡ ὁποία φωτίζει τὰ νέφη τοῦ ζόφου. Καὶ πρὶν ἀκόμη ἀντιληφθῶμεν ἐντελῶς τὰς διδασκαλίας τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης, ἐκλάμψεις Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης, ὡραῖαι νύξεις πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος, κάμνουν τὴν ζωήν μας ἁρμονικωτέραν, εἰρηνικωτέραν.

Ἡ εὐτυχία εἶναι τόσον φυσικὴ ὅσον τὸ ἡλιόφως. Δὲν ἔχει ἀνάγκην ἐξαναγκασμοῦ. Διὰ νὰ τὴν ἀποκτήσωμεν, δὲν ἔχωμεν παρὰ νὰ τὴν ζητήσωμεν ὅπου εἶναι—εἰς τὸ ἡλιόφως τῆς Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ ἕνας Νοῦς, ὁ Θεός, δὲν γνωρίζει τίποτε περὶ ὕλης. Εἰς τὸ ἐντελῶς πνευματικὸν βασίλειον τοῦ Νοῦ δὲν ὑπάρχει ἐρημία, οὔτε ἀδράνεια. "Ὅλαι αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι δραστήριαι. Ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς ἔψαλλε (Ψαλμοὶ 103:20, 21) "Εὐλογεῖτε τὸν Κύριον πάντες οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ, δυνατοὶ ἰσχύϊ ποιοῦντες τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ, τοῦ ἀκοῦσαι τῆς φωνῆς τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ. Εὐλογεῖτε τὸν Κύριον πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις αὐτοῦ, λειτουργοὶ αὐτοῦ ποιοῦντες τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ". Ἡ μεγίστη εὐτυχία εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζῃ καὶ νὰ κάμνῃ κανεὶς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ὁ καθένας δύναται νὰ μετάσχῃ αὐτῆς τῆς εὐτυχίας.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 298), "Ὅταν ἐπιτευχθῇ τὸ πραγματικόν, τὸ ὁποῖον εὐαγγελίζεται ὑπὸ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἡ χαρὰ δὲν τρέμει πλέον, οὔτε ἡ ἐλπὶς διαψεύδεται." Ὅστις ἔχει εὕρει εὐτυχίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν Ἀγάπην δὲν φοβεῖται ὅτι θὰ τὴν χάσῃ. Τὰ σκοτεινότατα νέφη τῆς λύπης παρέρχονται, καὶ ἡ χαρὰ φανερώνεται ὅταν ἡ σκέψις ἔχῃ διακρίνει ἔν τινι μέτρῳ τὴν ἀπεριόριστον μακαριότητα τοῦ νὰ ζῇ κανεὶς εἰς τὴν Ψυχήν, τὸν Θεόν. Τὸ νὰ θεωρῇ κανεὶς τὰ νέφη τῆς πλάνης ἢ νὰ βεβαιώνῃ τὴν παρουσίαν των τὰ κάμνει νὰ φαίνωνται σκοτεινότερα καὶ πραγματικώτερα. Ἡ συγγραφεὺς τοῦ παρόντος ἐδοκίμασε τὴν πρώτην ἔκλαμψιν μιᾶς εὐτυχίας ἡ ὁποία "δὲν τρέμει πλέον", ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ἀνεξάρτητος ἀπὸ ἀνθρωπίνους σχέσεις καὶ περιστάσεις, μετὰ στιγμιαίαν θεραπείαν μιᾶς σοβαρᾶς ἀσθενείας. Ὑψώθη ἐντὸς ὀλίγων στιγμῶν ἀπὸ ἀγωνίαν εἰς τελείαν ἄνεσιν, καὶ εἰς μίαν αἴσθησιν εὐτυχίας νέας εἰς τὴν πεῖραν της. Ἐπανελάμβανε διαρκῶς, ἐπὶ ἡμέρας, τὰς λέξεις ταύτας: "Ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἀρκετὴ εὐτυχία δι'ἐμέ." Καὶ οὕτως ἀπεδείχθη κατὰ τὰ ἐπακολουθήσαντα ἔτη. Μόνιμος ἱκανοποίησις πάντοτε ἀκολουθεῖ τὴν κατανόησιν τῆς πνευματικῆς μακαριότητος.

Διὰ νὰ ἱδρύσῃ σταθερῶς μίαν ὁμαλὴν αἴσθησιν εὐτυχίας, ὁ ἐρευνητὴς πρέπει νὰ κάμῃ περισσότερα ἀπὸ τὸ ἁπλῶς νὰ ἀποδάζῃ τὰς ἰαματικὰς διδασκαλίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Πλήρης κατατόπισις εἰς τὸ γράμμα τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης εἶναι ἀπαραίτητος, πρέπει ὅμως καὶ νὰ ἐφαρμόζῃ κανεὶς αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον μανθάνει, ἀρνούμενος μετὰ γενναιότητος πλάνας ὡς τὴν ἀποθαρρυνσιν, τὸν φόβον, ἢ τὴν ζήλειαν, αἱ ὁποῖαι, ἐὰν ἐπετρέπετο ἡ παραμονή των εἰς τὴν σκέψιν, θὰ τοῦ ἐλήστευον τὴν χαρὰν του. Ἀνοίγει οὕτω τὴν ὁδὸν διὰ τὴν λειτουργίαν τοῦ παντοδυνάμου καλοῦ, τὸ ὁποῖον εἰσρέει ὁπουδήποτε ἡ πίστις, ἡ νόησις, καὶ ἡ πιστότης προετοιμάζουν τὴν σκέψιν νὰ τὴν δεχθῇ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὴν ὁλοκληρότητα τῆς ἁρμονίας. Καὶ ἂν ἀκόμη δυσαρμονικαὶ φωναὶ τῆς αἰσθήσεως, φαινόμεναι ὡς πραγματικαὶ καὶ ἰσχυραί, δυνατὸν νὰ τὴν κατασιγάσουν πρὸς στιγμήν, ἡ ἁρμονία παραμένει, διότι αὐτὴ μόνη εἶναι πραγματική, καὶ ἡ δυσαρμονία εἶναι μὴ πραγματική. "Ὅσοι ἔχουν διακρίνει τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου ἁρμονίας, ἔχουν αἰσθανθῇ νὰ τοὺς ἀφαιρῆται ἕνα μέγα βάρος ἀπὸ τὰς καρδίας των. Δὲν ἔχουν πλέον ἀνάγκην νὰ προσπαθοῦν νὰ εἶναι εὔθυμοι καὶ νὰ προσποιοῦνται τὸν αἰσόδοξον. Ἐὰν ἔρχωνται σκληραὶ πεῖραι καὶ αἱ προβλέψεις εἶναι ἀποθαρρυντικαί, ἢ ἐὰν θλιβεραὶ ἀναμνήσεις ἐπιμένουν, ἀντέχουν ὑπομονητικὰ ἕως ὅτου τὰ νέφη σκορπίσουν, ἀρνούμενοι νὰ ὑποκύψουν. Τὸ νὰ πενθῇ κανεὶς δι'αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν εἶναι πραγματικὸν θὰ ἦτο ὡς νὰ ἐπροσπάθει νὰ εὕρῃ τὸν δρόμον του ψηλαφητὰ μέσα εἰς τὸ λαμπρὸν ἡλιόφως κρατῶν κλειστὰ τὰ μάτια του. Ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, συμπαθητικὴ καὶ τρυφερά, εἶναι πάντοτε ἑτοίμη νὰ ὁδηγήσῃ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀσφαλῶς διὰ μέσου τῆς φαινομενικῆς νυκτὸς τῆς λύπης ἕως ὅτου ἴδῃ τὸ φῶς τῆς πραγματικότητος.

Μία αἴσθησις θλίψεως καταντᾶ ἐνίοτε ἕξις, οὕτως ὥστε ὁ πάσχων σχεδὸν φοβεῖται νὰ εἶναι κανονικόν, εὐτυχισμένον ἄτομον. Ὁ τοιοῦτος θὰ ἴδῃ ὅτι καθ'ἣν στιγμὴν ἀνατείλῃ εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του ἡ ἑνότης του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ἡ λύπη θὰ τοῦ φανῇ ὡς κάτι ἀνώμαλον, καὶ ἡ εὐτυχία θὰ εἶναι εἰς τὴν διάθεσίν του. "Ἡ ὕπαρξις τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἀπειρία, ἐλευθερία, ἁρμονία, καὶ ἀπεριόριστος μακαριότης" (αὐτόθι σ. 481). Ἡ διάθεσις τοῦ νὰ λυπᾶται τὸν ἑαυτόν του διαλύεται ἐφ'ὅσον κανεὶς μελετᾷ τὸ μέγα τοῦτο ὅραμα τῆς πραγματικότητος. "Ὅλοι ὅσοι ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ πραγματοποιήσουν περισσότεραν ἀληθινὴν χαρὰν δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν τὸν δρόμον εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1939

Moon Gets Its Photo On a Cover

Popular magazine shows contrasty picture of ray chain system—Who's Who out.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Harvard's latest photograph of the moon, a very contrasty print making the cover for The Telescope, popular magazine of astronomy, shows with remarkable clarity the famous "ray" system associated with the crater Copernicus. A long winding chain of more than three dozen craterlets strung along in so perfect a geometrical pattern as to "offer testimony for the correctness of the volcanic theory for lunar crater origins and against the hypothesis of meteoric origin" is remarkably well shown. Apropos of lunar formation, the British Astronomical Association has just issued a new little booklet called "Who's Who in the Moon" reproducing a map of the moon on which the various lunar formations are numbered. The text is an index to the crater names.

* * *

Why has physical growth in the size of communities and the number of population been taken for granted as "progress" in the American scene of recent decades? One of the main conclusions drawn in discussions at the Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College last week, was that it is time for revaluation of growth of this kind—and for emphasis instead on growth of character and culture. "A pair of high standard citizens are certainly more valuable than half a dozen of low grade," Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of San Francisco declared. Others, in considering the general subject of democracy and majority rule, recalled the saying: "One with God is a majority."

* * *

Just as the great democratic countries were finding that their large urban communities were growing too unwieldy for quick action in democratic processes, along came the radio, as Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, said in a lecture at Wellesley the other day. Now, he said, he can arrange in a few hours to hold a "town meeting" through the radio, in which he can explain pressing problems to all the citizens of Cleveland at once. "We move by millions now," he said, "but we can talk as if by pairs."

* * *

Perhaps Bostonians do not expect Uncle Sam to keep the windows in the peak of the Custom House tower, far above the clock and the observation platform, clean. But at any rate, when two "knights of the brush and pail" performed that task a few days ago, the customs officials were flooded with telephone calls about two men "hanging out of the windows in the peak." So custodians made a hurried ascent on the spiral stairs that go several stories above the elevator, and found the two "culprits" hanging out by their belts, busily swabbing down the panes of glass.

* * *

Several years ago the Federal Bureau of Plant Introduction brought shipments of the Chinese chestnut into America, attempting to introduce a type that would resist the blight, destructive to most of America's beautiful chestnuts. The Chinese nut is similar to that of the American in size, quality, and sweetness. A thousand or more seedlings were distributed to commercial nut growers in different parts of the United States. Now they are bearing and give great promise of affording a substitute for the almost extinct American variety. But would our Dads believe it if we had told them 20 years ago that their grandchildren would not know chestnuts? Such is the truth however. Every year now in a prominent Boston park a good crop of chestnuts ripens, but never a one is touched. Neither sticks nor stones get tossed up among the branches and gardeners rake up the fruit as though it were of no value.

* * *

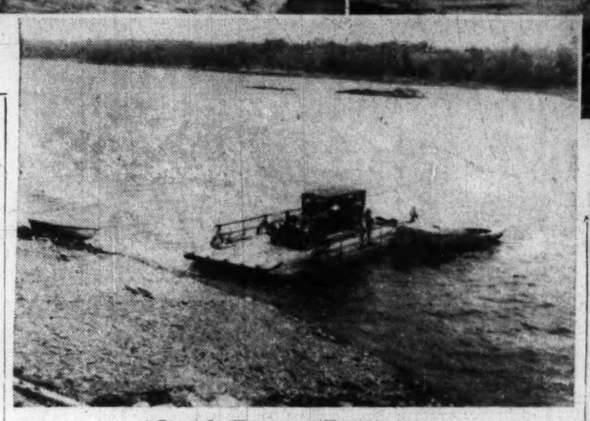
All that's known about the courtship, family life, and food-gathering habits of woodpeckers, sapsuckers, and flickers of North America including more than 60 varieties of birds, are described from actual field observations in a bulletin just issued by the Smithsonian Institution and written by Arthur C. Bent of Taunton, Mass. Generally speaking he finds the woodpecker family composed of birds for the most part highly intelligent and friendly with many human-like traits. Some of the most interesting of them, he says, are quite delicately adjusted to their environments, and with the gradual disappearance of these before the axes and plows of mankind, they are having a hard time to survive.

Squalus Benefit Planned

RYE BEACH, N. H. (AP)—Arthur Fiedler, conductor of Boston's outdoor summer concerts on the Charles River Esplanade, has announced he and his 70 Boston Symphony Orchestra musicians have cancelled their final program of the season in Boston to play here July 30 for the benefit of dependents left by 26 men who perished in the submarine Squalus.

Automobiles Ferried in Horse-and-Buggy Manner

Scow With Motorboat
Docking at Deer Island, N. B., from Eastport, Maine.



Simple Form of Equipment
Used at Westport Island, Maine

Light and Heavy Traffic
Moving between Island and L'Etete, N. B.

Coast Fog Lifts After Tying Up Many Steamers

Dense fog which mariners described as the worst this summer, enveloped the Massachusetts coast today. Transatlantic liners and coastwise vessels carrying both passengers and cargo were delayed several hours by the heavy murk.

Eighty-one passengers returning from Mediterranean ports aboard the Exochorda of the American Export Lines were prevented from landing at 8 o'clock this morning as scheduled when the vessel was unable to come into the harbor. It anchored off Graves Light and remained there until afternoon. Another passenger liner that was due this morning, the United States Lines steamer American Shipper from the British Isles, had not arrived up to noon.

The steamer Norfolk from Jacksonville and Charleston, the Chatham from Baltimore via Norfolk, and the Boston from New York, were delayed at the Cape Cod Canal for several hours by the fog. They were all due this morning but had not arrived up to noon. The Chatham and the Boston have passengers on board.

Several freighters also were delayed. The steamship Evangeline arrived from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on schedule, however, and the Kent, from Philadelphia, was also on time. Both brought passengers.

The barge Whitehead, bound from Rockland, Maine, to New York in tow of the tug Goliah, went ashore on Peaked Hill bar off Provincetown in the fog. The tug was towing two other barges. The picket boat from the Race Point Coast Guard Station took a new hauser from the tug to the stranded barge to replace one that parted when the vessel grounded, and the tug pulled the vessel afloat.

By noon the fog was lifting, and vessels which had been anchored began to move.

Fog which enveloped Boston and environs last night and early this morning set State and local police on a search for two truckloads of boys from Pawtucket, R. I., 28 in all, who went to Nantasket for a day's outing yesterday but failed to reach home last night.

Notified by a teletype broadcast, Police Chief Rufus Ring of East Mansfield, located one truck pulled up alongside the road, stalled by battery trouble. It was repaired and sent along, reaching Pawtucket about daybreak. The other truck reached its destination around 3 a. m.

A truck driven by Murray Leffler of Revere was in collision with a wagon driven by Morris Gorshell of Revere on the McClellan Highway in East Boston around 6 a. m. today. Leffler told the police that he was proceeding at a reasonable rate of speed but that because of the fog he was unable to see the lantern hanging on the back of the wagon. Gorshell suffered injuries and was taken to City Hospital.

Beacon 25 Miles Wide on Mars Would Be Only a 'Flicker' Here

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Men of Mars—if there are any—would have to rig up a beacon of ordinary intensity at least 25 miles in diameter to flash any how-do-you-do's to earth on July 27 when the rust-red planet will be 36,000,000 miles from here.

Martian objects must be that size, two Harvard astronomers said, to register a flicker on the world's largest telescopes, such as those at Mt. Wilson, Lick, and Lowell observatories, which will be trained on the planet during the time it will be closer to earth than it has been for 15 years, or will be for 17 years to come.

"And one light wouldn't mean much," smiled Dr. Bart J. Bok, as his colleague, Dr. Fletcher Watson, nodded. "Perhaps, if a string of great forest fires were set on Mars, each covering an area squaring a distance equal to the mileage from Boston to Springfield, observers might see something resembling a string of magic lanterns."

Should some Martian Chamber of Commerce elect to try such a stunt, however, few natural scientists in the northern hemisphere of our globe would see it, for the Harvard men said best ringside seats for the planetary visit will be had in South Africa and South America.

"It's just too bad," one of them said, "that best views will be had from south of the equator, because astronomy's most powerful equipment is concentrated in the northern hemisphere.

"This includes spectrographic apparatus and recently improved infra red photographic equipment which might throw further valuable light on the make-up of the Martian atmosphere, the nature of certain mysterious clouds which have been described as dust storms, and the constituency of the planet's polar caps."

Without posing as infallible experts on the lore of the far-away planet, the two astronomers were not reluctant to conjecture on the possibilities of life on it. They explained that while known scientific data tends strongly to preclude such a possibility, no one has definitely proved that it is uninhabited.

Life on the ruddy planet has been considered plausible by at least one astronomer of world-wide reputation in the past. Boston's famed Percival Lowell, founder of Lowell Observatory, interpreted as artificial waterways on the planet the strange streaks on Mars' surface discovered by Schiaparelli in 1877, and named by him "canali."

"But supposing," said Dr. Watson, "that there were life on Mars approaching the order of ours. Those inhabitants either would have to be supermen able to cope with conditions that would destroy us, or they have had sense enough to start shopping around for another planet on which to live."

Evidence of Plant Life

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 24—Mars "canals" and the peculiar markings seen when the planet is photographed in blue light were described by associates here at Lowell Observatory of Earl C. Slipher, the Martian expert who is in South Africa now watching the red star's close approach to earth.

Astronomer Slipher, stationed at Lowell Observatory, has looked at the markings on Mars more than any other living man. Two days ago he reported from South Africa that he sees strong evidence of the existence of plant life on Mars.

El Case May Go to Highest Court

The Supreme Court of the United States may yet be required to decide whether Boston may demolish by right of eminent domain or by police power the abandoned two miles of Boston Elevated track between the North and South Stations.

Preliminary moves in the possible contest were being made today by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, as he drafted a bill by which the Massachusetts Legislature would put the question of procedure up to the Department of Public Utilities.

Up to this point, Mr. Parkman has been trying to reach an agreement with the "El" directors to take down the Elevated structure now. He has suggested compensation in the form of a reduced rent on the Washington Street tube, which the city built and leases to the "El."

The Boston Finance Commission criticized the compensation plan and urged that the structure be demolished under police power. As a result of this controversy, Attorney General Paul A. Dever was asked for his opinion, and ruled that there should be a judicial review. It is to initiate this review that Mr. Parkman is now preparing legislation.

The Elevated values the Atlantic Avenue property at $3,000,000. In the case of adverse rulings against either "El" or city, the case would probably be carried through the courts. The case may drag on for two or three years, says Mr. Parkman.

Old-Style Ferries Kept Going By Aid of Motorboat's Power

The ferryman sat in his old gray boat
Awaiting his coming fate.
"Heigho!" said he, "who next 'twill be
I do not know nor care."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Back in 1760, or 15 years before the Revolutionary War, John Quincy Adams, of Boston, rode down a bridle path in the virgin forest that was later to become the shipbuilding city of Bath. He crossed the broad Kennebec River on a crude craft propelled by one man with a long ashen oar. The primitive outfit was a rough little scow known as "Mayne's Ferry"—indeed, an "old gray boat,"

It was nearly 170 years afterwards that the powerful steam side-wheeler Governor King, a double-ender, rather eclipsed the feat of Mayne's Ferry in transporting important personages. In a single season it carried the Governors of 36 states across the river from Bath to Woolwich. Then only a few years ago the Kennebec Bridge was completed, and ferries at that point became obsolete.

Within a comparatively short time historic ferries at Bucksport-Prospect on the Penobscot River, and at Richmond-Dresden on the Kennebec, have been done away with by the completion of modern bridges. Every time a bridge puts one of them out of business, somebody writes a swan song for the lumbering old boats and intimates that soon they will be no more.

True, bridges have replaced ferries at certain points where the ever-increasing motor traffic caused a demand that had to be met. Yet not only are a number of the old ferries being maintained, but new ones also are appearing. On a route of lesser importance, broken by a river, where traffic hardly warrants the outlay necessary for a bridge, a ferry solves the problem of crossing. Simple powering, too, suffices. A motorboat lashed alongside avails to propel the scow and its load over the stretch of water.

Originally the current of the stream gave the momentum. A wire cable was stretched above the surface from bank to bank. Two pulleys ran on this, one being connected to either end of the craft by 12 or 15 feet of rope. A short bow rope and a longer one at the stern for a passage one way was reversed on the return.

Boat-propelled scow-ferries are operating around salt water shores as well as on rivers. They furnish, in many instances, the only service between islands and mainland available to motorists. A notable example of this is at Deer Island, N. B., only a mile from Eastport, Maine. One ferry gives regular service from Eastport to the southern end of the island, while another plies regularly between the northerly end and L'Etete on the Canadian mainland.

Residents of Hull to Protest Proposed Dog-Racing Track

Many residents and civic and religious leaders of the town of Hull, Mass., were preparing today to voice strong protests at a public hearing on Thursday night to the proposed establishment of a dog racing track in the town near the Nantasket amusement area.

The hearing has been called by the Board of Appeals of the Hull Building Department to consider the plea of Miss Margaret Hall for a change in the zoning laws from residential to amusement on her property at 59 Nantasket Avenue. Her original petition for a permit to build a racing track on the tract which she owns was turned down by the Superintendent of Buildings, because of the zoning restrictions.

Church Opposition

The Rev. Hiram Weld, pastor of the Methodist Church, is one of those planning to speak in opposition to the proposed track. "I am very strongly opposed to gambling, especially to that form of gambling, because of what it does to a community," he said today.

"Some business people think a race track brings additional customers and so helps business, but it also drives out the regular summer residents. A dog track would tend to spoil Hull as a restful summer resort. I think that to advocate a gambling establishment here is a short-sighted business policy."

Battle Expected

The Rev. Edward Burke, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Churches in Hull, had a statement opposing the race track read at all masses yesterday. Declaring that promises of increased employment, greater business and lowered taxes made by track sponsors in other communities have not been fulfilled, he urged a large attendance at the hearing Thursday.

Welfare Office Decentralized

The first major step in the reorganization of the State Department of Public Welfare will be taken late this week when seven district officers are established to supervise local welfare activity, David W. Armstrong, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, announced today.

The new districts will be as follows: Western Massachusetts, with the district office located at Springfield, central Massachusetts, with the office at Worcester; northeastern Massachusetts, with the office located at Lawrence; north metropolitan district, with the office situated at Medford; south metropolitan district serviced by an office at Brockton; southeastern Massachusetts, with the district office at New Bedford; and the metropolitan district comprising Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Somerville, and Brookline, with the central office at Boston.

Temporary district supervisors to head each district office will be appointed this week pending the appointment of permanent supervisors from the civil service list which will be based upon competitive examinations held July 7. The list will be available about Sept. 1, the Commissioner believes.

Definite Sales Tax Plan Pushed by G.O.P. Leaders

A retail sales tax proposal with far less exemptions than expected was laid before the Republican majority of the Legislature at a conference today. The new plan appeared to have the support of Senate President Joseph R. Cotton and House Speaker Christian A. Herter; therefore it was openly predicted by State House observers that within 60 or 90 days Massachusetts residents will be paying out two pennies in sales tax for every dollar of goods they buy, excepting certain foods and clothing valued at less than $3.

The plan, read to the Republicans by Speaker Herter, was offered as the most feasible way to meet a $60,000,000 State deficit for 1939 and 1940. Since the greater part of 1939 will have passed before the machinery for collecting a sales tax through the State's 130,000 retail outlets, the Republican leadership estimated today that their tax would raise only $7,500,000 this year. It would, they said, raise $30,000,000 next year.

This would still leave a deficit of $22,500,000 for the biennium. Therefore it was proposed that the surtax on incomes be boosted to 15 per cent this year, bringing the revenue from that source up to $600,000 and that additional taxes on dog racing and liquor sales be imposed to raise $500,000 in 1939, and that $2,500,000 from the Green estate taxes all be applied to the State deficit for 1939.

These measures, taken with the $9,500,000 already diverted from the Highway Fund, would bring the net 1939 deficit down to $3,900,000, which would be levied against the cities and towns.

10 Per Cent Put Back

Next year the surtax would be put back to 10 per cent, raising $4,000,000, while a full year's application of the new dog and liquor taxes would yield $2,000,000. Another $2,500,000 from the Green estate would be applied as well as $9,500,000 from the Highway Fund.

These, taken with the $38,500,000 revenue expected from a full year of the new sales tax would permit an $18,100,000 distribution of State funds to the cities and towns to be used for welfare purposes.

It is specified in the Republican plan that this money must be used only for welfare purposes; moreover, any city or town which exceeds in any year its average yearly expenditures for the past five years will be penalized 5 per cent in State money for each 1 per cent of excess.

In addition, the Republican plan specifies that should the relief load, now averaging $60,000,000 a year, fall below $30,000,000, the sales tax will automatically be discontinued.

Exemption Planned

The modified sales tax would exempt "sales which the Commonwealth has no constitutional power to tax, sales of fuel, drugs and medicine, including vitamin preparations and other products sold primarily for their medicinal or tonic properties, of newspapers and periodicals, of sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, cereals, milk, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, fruit, salt and spices or any of their products intended for human consumption and food or beverages, but including sales of food and beverages in restaurants, cafes and other eating places where such foods and beverages are consumed on the premises and when the charge to the purchasers is 75 cents or more."

Sales of wood, coal, petroleum products and any other combustible material intended by the purchaser at the time of sale to be used as fuel for domestic purposes would be exempted, as would sales of articles of clothing costing $3 or less.

The Republicans took no vote on the sales tax proposal today, but indicated they would meet again sometime this week, after individual legislators have opportunity to study it.

It appeared that the Republicans will meet little opposition from the Democratic minority.

This, at least, was the opinion today of Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic floor leader in the House. His view was expressed just before the Republican legislators locked themselves behind the doors of room 480 for what promised to be a tempestuous caucus on party attitude toward the proposed impost.

Such prominent Republicans as Senate-President Cotton were known to favor the sales tax. But, on the other hand, such Republicans as Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, who has played a prominent part in sponsoring measures favored by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, were known to be flatly opposed to any type of sales levy.

The sales tax issue, which burgeoned into unexpected prominence late last week when it became rumored that the House Ways and Means Committee had become bogged in its considerations of ways that revenues could be found for meeting the State deficit, was by all odds the principal item of interest in Massachusetts political circles today.

Labor Opposition

Principal opposition to the measure appears to come from organized labor, the retail merchants, and consumer groups. Kenneth J. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, issued a strong anti-sales tax statement over the week-end, and windows of many stores, especially in the suburban districts, were posted with signs urging patrons to wire or phone their legislators in protest against the tax. Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton disclosed that he had received about a dozen telegrams protesting the tax, and it was presumed others had as many.

Senator Cotton, however, when asked about this opposition, expressed the belief that the tax is not filled with the "political dynamite" some legislators fear. Taxpayers would understand the need, he said, and pay it without thought of retaliation on the men who pass it.

One of the strongest statements issued against the tax today came from Mrs. Mary D. Learned, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Legislation, who asserted:

"The attempt to force through a retail sales tax in the face of the unanimous adverse report of the Committee on Taxation is an affront to the people of this Commonwealth. There is overwhelming public sentiment against this unfair tax.

"Consumers and others are not going to be misled by the offered bait of exemption of food or other

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Major N. E. Crops Resist Dry Spell

With the Federal Weather Bureau predicting continued dry and moderately warm weather, an unseasonal drought which has seared farms, gardens, and recreation areas in New England for 24 days continued unabated today.

While truck farms and small fruit crops have been hard hit by the lack of rain, and numerous forest fires have broken out in the tinder-dry woodlands, Federal agricultural officials pointed out the situation is not so bad as it might be.

The fact that the temperature in the past three weeks has not been excessively hot has eased the effects of the drought, according to W. I. Blair of Boston, Assistant Statistician of the United States Agricultural Department. Furthermore, he said, prospective major crops such as corn have not been permanently damaged, and a fall of rain in the fairly near future will save them.

The weather forecast for tonight and Tuesday was "fair and moderately warm; occasional cloudiness but probably no rain." In a special supplementary bulletin, G. Harold Noyes, Chief Government meteorologist here, added: "There are uncertain indications of possible showers or thunderstorms in central New England."

Meanwhile, most comments on the drought were speculative, based on the possibility of further prolonged lack of rain. As rivers and streams dwindled in volume and the earth became parched, farmers spoke of serious consequences if they do not receive a steady, "soaking rain" of several days' duration soon.

Not only in New England, but in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, a heavy rain was eagerly hoped for. A one-inch rainfall yesterday in up-State New York helped 'short-root" crops, but the forecast was for another 24 hours of "generally fair" weather.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately warm weather tonight and Tuesday, with occasional cloudiness but probably no rain; probability of light fog on the coast tonight; gentle southerly and southwesterly winds.

For Central New England on Wednesday: Somewhat uncertain indications of possible showers or thunderstorms; moderately warm.

All New England, Except Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly south and southwest and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period July 24 to July 29, 1939, Inclusive—For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers Monday and rather general showers about Thursday, otherwise generally fair. Warmer Monday, slightly cooler Tuesday. Warmer by Thursday. Cooler end of week.

Official Temperatures

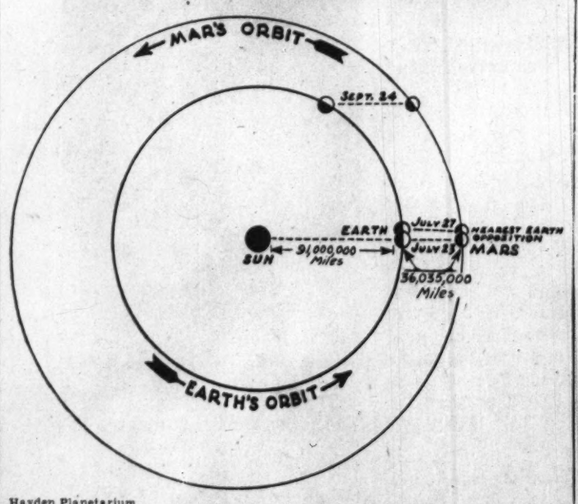
	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	77	Minneapolis	74	—
Bermuda	79	84	New Orleans	78	—
Chicago	72	—	New York	69	85
Denver	63	94	Norfolk	76	80
Helena	59	83	Philadelphia	69	85
Kansas City	73	—	St. Louis	75	90
Los Angeles	67	80	San Francisco	54	60
Miami	82	—	Washington	71	82

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 24.
B—Maximum, July 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:39 p. m.; height 10.0 feet
Tuesday, 7:12 a. m.; height 8.7 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m.

Mars Nears Its Nearest to Earth



Hayden Planetarium

Relative Positions of Mars, Earth and Sun

Diagram shows position July 23 when Mars was in opposition or in a line with the Earth and the Sun; and also the positions of the two planets on July 27, when Mars and the Earth will be closer together than they have been since 1924—a distance of only 36,035,000 miles separating them. Diagram made by Hugh S. Rice of the Hayden Planetarium, American Museum of Natural History.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez," 2, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Fisherman's Wharf," with Bobby Breen. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Blackwell's Island," with J. Garfield. Tomorrow: "Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young.

University—
"Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 2:50, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage," 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:49, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron." 11:10 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:28.

Keith Memorial—
"I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55.

Repertory—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power and Alice Fay. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"San Francisco," with Clark Gable and Jeannette MacDonald. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "There's That Woman Again" featuring Melvyn Douglas, 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:20, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blind Alley," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Chester Morris. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "East Side of Heaven," with Joan Blondell, Bing Crosby and Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Sweethearts," with Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both Theaters: 12:40, 1:50, 7, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Radio—Page 11.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

1. Overture "Dedication of the House," Op. 124 ..... Beethoven
2. Symphony No. 6 in F major, Op. 68, "Pastorale" ..... Beethoven
   Last two movements:
   III. Jolly Gathering of the Country People
   IV. The Storm—Joyful and Thankful Feelings after the Storm
3. Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
   a. Dance of the Little Black Slaves
   b. Ballabile Interval
4. Polovetzkian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
5. Reve Angelique ..... Rubinstein
6. "Vienna Citizens," Waltz ..... Ziehrer
7. American Patrol ..... Meacham

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington-Sargent, conductor, 12 noon.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Six

Of all the good things in Mama's garden the cabbages were the best. They had already grown full and hard with wide flapping outside leaves, and they promised much to the Zingre family during the winter days when there would be no other green things to eat. The cabbages had become Hans' special care. Every evening he went out to inspect them and after a rain he sallied forth with a bucket to take the slugs off them.

This was one task that Frieda would not do. Out to the garden she would go, standing beside Hans and watching with fascinated eyes as he took the slugs from the cabbage leaves and put them in his small bucket, but help him she would not. Sometimes he asked her to but whether in fun or tauntingly his words never moved her. Frieda shook her head and Hans went on with his work alone.

"Oh," she sighed, "cabbages seem to be nearly as important as goats, and I don't like them at all."

"You didn't like goat milk either when you came and now you do," Hans reminded her, "and when the winter comes and we start eating cabbages you may not like them, but you'll have them so often that you'll soon get to like them."

Looking Ahead

At the word "winter" Frieda stopped still and looked at Hans. "But Hans, I won't be here in the winter! I shall have to go back to Berne. Granny will want me."

Hans was silent for a moment, then he said quickly, "Oh, but Frieda, you must be here. I want to show you how to ski and —and—well, what will the goats do without you? They're much better with you now than they are with me!"

Frieda looked away from cabbages to mountains. The nearer the summer drew to its end the more she wanted to stay at the brown chalet, that is—as long as she didn't have to take slugs off cabbages.

One day when Hans was busy in the garden, Aunt Zingre sent Frieda in to the village to get some sugar. Frieda walked slowly along the road through the pines. It was a warm lazy August day. Everything seemed very still—even the noisy river was hushed to a mere trickling stream. Then, unmistakably through the stillness, Frieda heard a sound that made her forget everything else. It was the merest bit of melody but it came from a little shiny pipe such as she had heard at Saanen market and that Hans had so longed to have.

Quickly she turned off the road, crossed the river, and went up the hillside in the direction of the sound.

A Boy With a Pipe

Hot and excited, she approached a chalet with a large garden at one side. She stopped at the gate and looked over. A boy was sitting on the grass, a bucket beside him. To his lips was pressed the shiny pipe. He did not make nearly such gay sounds with it as the man had at the market, still they were very good.

"Hello," Frieda said.

He turned quickly, then seeing Frieda nodded a greeting.

"Did you get that at Saanen market?"

The boy looked surprised. "Yes. How did you know?"

"I saw it there," Frieda answered. "I know a boy who wanted it, too."

The boy turned the pipe in his hands. "I'd much rather have a harmonica."

Frieda had let herself in the gate and sat down on the grass beside her new friend. She looked around the garden appraisingly. "You don't take very good care of your cabbages."

"Don't I? How would you like to try looking after them for me?"

Frieda shuddered, as she had with Hans when he asked her the same question.

"I get a whole franc every time I find a hundred slugs," the boy laughed, "and I've never found more than twenty!"

Frieda Makes an Offer

Frieda opened her eyes wide.

"I've almost enough francs saved to buy a harmonica with, too," the boy went on. "I'd like to earn just one more."

In a very small voice Frieda pointed to his little shiny pipe and asked how much it had cost.

"I don't know," he said carelessly, "but anyone who has a franc can have it. I want to get an harmonica."

Frieda hardly knew what she was saying but she saw her opportunity to get a little pipe for Hans and such a longing desire filled her that it seemed the only thing she could think of.

"If I find a hundred slugs and put them in a bucket for you, will you let me have your shiny pipe?" she asked.

The boy smiled. "That's fair enough, but—"

Frieda would say no more. Instead, she raced down the hill, across the river to the village for the sugar, then back to the brown chalet. She could scarcely realize what she had said she would do, of one thing only was she sure—that she wanted to give Hans the little shiny pipe he had so longed to have.

Early in the morning now when the dew was still heavy, or on rainy days, or sometimes in the evenings, Frieda raced off to her task in the garden on the hillside. That she had a secret was certain to everyone in the brown chalet, but that it was safe with Bini, the little goat, was also certain.

The End of a Task

At last the bucket held its hundred, the boy went proudly off for his franc and, in return, gave the pipe to Frieda. She could not speak for joy then, holding it tight in her hands, ran all the way down to the brown chalet. No one was in the house so she hid the pipe in the drawer with her dresses and went out to the barn to talk with Bini.

Just as she was leaving the chalet, the postman pushed the front gate open.

"It's a letter from Berne," he said, waving it.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" Frieda cried, skipping down the path.

"But it's not for you," he handed it to her.

Frieda saw with eyes opening wider at every word that though it was a letter from Granny it was addressed to Hans.

"Thank you," she murmured, and taking it into the house laid it on the kitchen table.

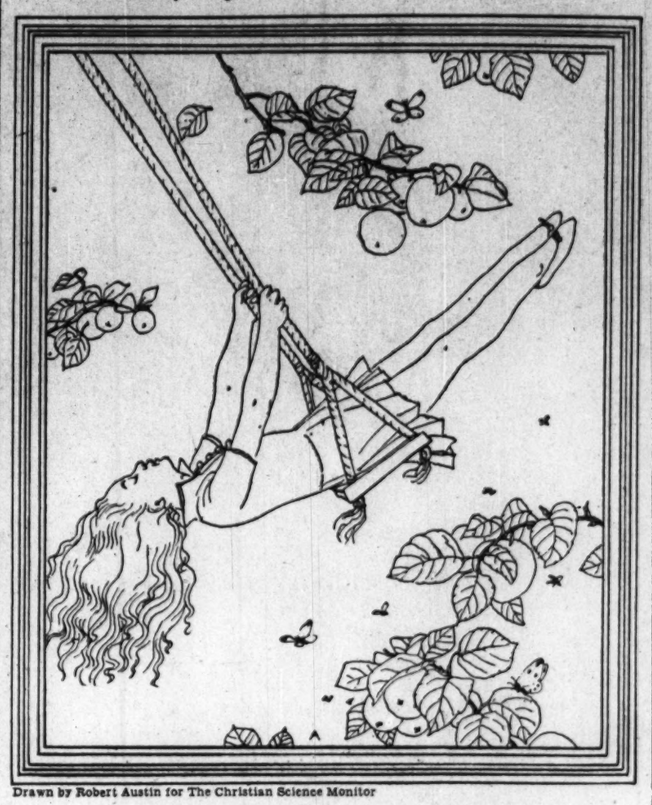
(To be continued next Monday.)

The Story So Far

Frieda was staying with Aunt and Uncle Zingre and cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. The children had such fun together, minding the goats, going to Saanen on market day, spending a night on the alp where the cows had gone for summer pasture and helping to get in the hay at home, that they both wished Frieda did not have to go back to her Granny in Berne. Hans thought of a wonderful secret and his mother helped him write a letter about it, but no word of it would they tell Frieda.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin

The boy with the pipe watched Frieda at her task



Drawn by Robert Austin for The Christian Science Monitor

The Swing in the Garden

Who could think of
A pleasanter thing
Than playing in the garden
On my swing.
Push me! Push me!
Whoever passes by,
Till I can kick the apple tree
High! High! High!
Or leave all alone
And let me go
Working myself gently
To and fro.
Lazily, dreamily,
Pass and re-pass,
In this world of bees and apple trees
And long, sweet grass.

ADA HARRISON

Grandpa Rabbit's Trombone

Grandpa Jackrabbit pushed open the little green door of the burrow, and stepped out onto the crusty snow. It was a bitter cold winter's day.

"Br-r-r-r!" he exclaimed, twitching his whiskers, "It's 'most too cold to go to the store for my week's provisions."

He stood there in his red Christmas muffler, swinging his arms to keep warm.

Suddenly Grandpa Rabbit had an idea. He dashed back through the little green door. A moment later he came out again, with a knapsack over his shoulders and his big trombone in his paws.

"Now," said he, putting the trombone up to his lips, "we shall see what we shall see!" and he began to play the fastest march music he knew.

Off he stepped over the snow at a great rate, with his arms pumping the trombone like engine pistons, and the horn blowing forth a lively:

Oom-pa-oom-pa-dee-dle-oom-pa-pa!

A Gay Company

You can be sure that Grandpa Jackrabbit did not go to the store without anyone knowing it. Heads began to pop out of hollow trees and holes in the ground, as the woods creatures came forth to see who was making all the noise.

By the time he reached the store, Grandpa Jackrabbit had a regular parade following briskly behind him, all marching in vigorous time to the music.

They all filed into the store and waited while Buster Bear, the storekeeper, wrote down Grandpa's order, and then they crowded round to ask questions.

"Are you practicing for a concert?" asked Billy Beaver.

"Are you going to join a circus?" piped up Fanny Field Mouse.

Grandpa Rabbit laughed. "No," he replied, "I was only keeping warm!"

"How does it work?" asked Buster Bear, while he went about filling the order.

"It's a marvelous idea," replied Grandpa. "In fact it is really three ideas. First, I have to blow hard, and that keeps me warm. Second, I have to pump the trombone in and out, and that keeps me warmer. Third, I can play a nice, lively piece of music to march to, and that keeps me warmer than warm."

"It sounds like a pretty good idea," remarked Billy Beaver, "if you have a trombone."

A Cold Weather Band

"Or a drum," added Buster Bear. "I have a drum at home."

"Well, a drum beats fine, but it doesn't blow," said Grandpa Rabbit, and everyone laughed.

"Still, I think I'll try it out," said Buster.

"How about a flute?" remarked Fanny Field Mouse. "I've got a flute at home."

"Well, a flute blows fine—" Grandpa started to say.

"But it doesn't beat or pump," finished Buster, and everybody laughed again.

"Still, I think I'll try it out," said Fanny.

When Grandpa's order was packed carefully into his knapsack, the animals paraded home behind him, all marching to the music and singing. When he pushed open the little green door of his burrow and stepped inside he was as warm as toast.

"Hereafter," thought he as he took off his red muffler and hung it up, "I am going to hang my trombone right here with my muffler and mittens."

"Really," he said as he put away his provisions, "my idea is more than three ideas—it's four. The fourth is: it gives a whole lot of fun to a whole lot of my friends!"

Let's Compete Again!

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

The Merry-Go-Round

Merry-go-rounds are such very gay things—
I rode through the air as though I had wings.
A fine prancing horse, I caught by the mane,
Swung to the saddle, held tight to the rein.

A rabbit that wore pink ears and a smile
Lured me away and I rode him awhile.
A lion who had a very kind way
Then asked me to ride the rest of the day.

I climbed on the camel, and sat on his hump,
While spinning around, I fell with a bump.
It quite took my breath; I started to cough;
Then we slowed down, and I had to get off!

LUCIA CABOT

Mrs. Pigeon Sees Royalty

Although Mrs. Petronella Pigeon belonged to Kensington Gardens, London, she loved to go visiting, and when her brother, Mr. Ponsonby Pigeon, who lived in Fountain Court near Temple Bar, asked her and her two children, Peregrine and Percival, if they would like to see the King and Queen pass down Fleet Street on their way to a state banquet in the City of London, she accepted the invitation with delight. Mr. Ponsonby Pigeon, to make the invitation still more exciting, had added that he hoped they would all take a meal with him afterwards.

It was a soft, gray day when Mrs. Pigeon and her two children reached Fountain Court, with the sky something the color of her own soft gray feathers. She was always glad to visit Ponsonby and enjoyed flying gently over the mellow stone buildings around the Court, and hopping about the Fountain if there were not many people about. But today there was no time for lingering, for they had to hurry off to Fleet Street, where they settled on the ledge of a building just opposite an old church, not far from the famous Temple Bar where the City begins.

The Children Cheered

The streets were lined with people carrying flags, and the yard beside the church was filled with children waving colored streamers. The children cheered whenever they saw a soldier or a policeman on a horse riding down the empty streets, and Ponsonby Pigeon, who was a bachelor and didn't know a great deal about such things, was afraid they would use up all their cheers and have none left for the King and Queen. But Mrs. Pigeon knew better.

"Bless their little hearts!" she said. "Bless their little hearts! What a wonderful time they are having, and how happy they look!"

Then there was a rustle and a stir.

"They're coming! They're coming!" shouted Percival and Peregrine, almost toppling off the ledge in their excitement, which wouldn't have mattered a bit, really, because they would only have spread their wings and alighted on a lower part of the building.

First to arrive was the Lord Mayor of London, who had come to welcome the King and Queen at Temple Bar. Then, from the opposite direction, came soldiers in red coats and shining helmets, riding on beautiful horses, and behind them, in an open carriage so that everyone could see them, came the King and Queen—Mrs. Pigeon's own King and Queen!

A Smile for the Pigeons

How she cooed and bowed, and then cooed and bowed all over again, and how Peregrine and Percival cooed and bowed beside her, and how Ponsonby Pigeon cooed and bowed too, but being rather a stout pigeon his bow was not quite so elegant as Mrs. Pigeon's and the children's. But his heart was just as full of love and loyalty as theirs.

Just as the royal carriage was passing by, the Queen looked up and smiled and waved to the Pigeon family—or so they believed, for they had been too busy cooing and bowing to notice an extra large "hurrah" from a balcony just above them.

"Oh, bless them, bless them!" said Mrs. Pigeon. "To think they're home again after all their travels! What a lot they will have to tell the little Princesses!"

When the procession had passed and the crowds below were slowly dispersing, Mrs. Pigeon turned to Ponsonby.

"Did you notice that the children by the old church had plenty of cheers left after all?" she said.

"They had indeed, my dear," he replied. "I've never heard so many hurrahs before. And now, I think, we had better go home and have some lunch."

And with this, Mrs. Pigeon, Percival and Peregrine agreed, for they had made an early start that morning and had been too excited to eat much breakfast.

Anna Mary's Errand

Tongue aslant between her lips,
Eyes hid under drooping silk,
Little Ann moves step by step,
Holding tight the jug of milk.

A little bird behind her back
Coaxes her to look around . . .
Careful! Careful! . . . but alas,
All the milk is on the ground.

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

Robins That Flew In Their Shells

Have you ever heard of a bird that flew before it was hatched? Listen, then, to this true account of six English robins who were so eager to "get going" that they travelled many miles in the air before leaving their shells!

Father and Mother Robin, for some reason best known to themselves, decided to build their nest in an airplane at Denham, Bucks. Although the staff at the airdrome, thinking it was not at all a suitable place to have chosen, tried their best to induce the birds to go away, they would not.

Each time the nest was broken up, they built it again, and at last they got their way. Before long, six lovely little eggs were in the nest on which Mother Robin sat contentedly taking no notice of the noise of engines that went on all around.

When Mr. Percy Hordern, the owner of the airplane, wanted to have a fly, he looked at Mother Robin anxiously, but she remained quite calm.

"It's all right," she seemed to say. "I will sit on this perch and wait for you to come back." And hopping on to a near-by ledge, she watched her precious nest, with its six little eggs, go soaring up into the sky.

That was only the first of many flights the strange passengers have taken. Each time, on the return of the airplane, Mother Robin went happily back to her place on the nest, thinking, no doubt, how wise she was to let her brood become air-minded.

The owner of the Airdrome, Dr. J. Myles Bickerton, who took a great interest in the activities of the Robin family, said that the whole staff admired the little bird's pluck. He didn't think the eggs would come to any harm on account of their flights provided the airplane was not away too long, because the engine, which was just in front of the nest, kept them warm.

Maine Loyal to G. O. P. Faces Party Tax for Erring States

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 24—Maine Republicans are quite used to supplying the campaign slogan of "as Maine goes so goes the Nation, etc.," for what benefit the G. O. P. can derive from this usually correct battle cry, but in 1940 Maine Republicans have learned to their surprise that they'll also be expected to raise some funds for the Party's cause in other States.

Maybe it is the penalty the Maine G. O. P. must pay because the slogan did not work out so well in 1936, when only Vermont took heed, but at any rate the State's party leaders have been informed that the National Committee wants money plus performance. Accordingly, the Maine G. O. P. with a number of potentially embarrassing internal problems on its hands now must prepare to finance its own campaign and in addition lend a helping hand to others. A contest between Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Congressman Ralph O. Brewster is virtually assured for the U. S. Senatorial nomination to succeed the veteran Senator Hale, and already there are five announced gubernatorial candidates with more said to be in the making.

* * *

A chance for a huge and profitable increase in the fresh fish market and a resultant boon to the fishing industry is seen through the reported perfection of new machinery for dressing fish. The Fay & Scott Machine Company of Dexter is to manufacture six of these machines for experimental purposes and those interested in the fishing industry are eagerly awaiting the results. The new inventions are designed to replace the slow and tedious task of hand filleting and preparing fish and are the result of some 12 years of experimenting by William H. Hunt.

The machines are to be built in two sizes, one for such fish as cod, haddock and pollock, the other for fish of smaller size. Another machine will behead and scale the smaller fish, thus removing another of the unpleasant tasks involved in supplying the market for the dressed product.

* * *

Several very important appointments required by recess committees and new laws enacted by the last Legislature await the attention of Governor Barrows on his return, this week, from San Francisco, where he and Mrs. Barrows participated in the Maine Day formalities.

Awaiting the attention of the Governor are appointments for the new State Boxing Commission of three, a director of institutional service, to take over management of the State's 13 institutions heretofore under the direct supervision of the Director of Health and Welfare; a director of Passamaquoddy District Authority.

When the Legislature failed to enact any labor legislation along the lines of a wage hour bill for intra State industry, it provided that a recess committee should study this problem as it exists in Maine and report to the next Legislature. This Commission awaits appointment by the Governor along with another to study the advisability of a contributory retirement system for State employees.

* * *

State WPA officials face, this week, the unpleasant task of weeding from the ranks some 1,100 relief workers to bring the total on the WPA rolls within the August quota of 6,680. The administrative staff of about 125 persons will be cut to 75 in addition to the curtailments of workers. Officials were hopeful that most of the dismissals would be among those who have had 18 months consecutive WPA work.

It Just Overlooks Snowdrifts

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Charles M. Allen and Son Still Drive 29-Year-Old Autocar

Mercy Proposals By R.I. Jury Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24—Rhode Island juries have been advised by the State Supreme Court that they have no right under the law to recommend mercy for a defendant.

The finding, answering a question which has faced numerous juries in criminal cases in the past, was in an opinion prepared by Justice A. A. Capatosto upholding the conviction of a West Warwick man charged with driving an automobile so as to endanger life and causing a fatality. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation of mercy.

Old Colony

(Continued from Page 1)

the public and that the success of a road depends upon the public.

"There seems to be a tendency on the part of the trustees of the New Haven Railroad to overlook the fact that railroad properties which are devoted to the public service are impressed with a public trust and that the public has a beneficial interest therein.

"It is obvious that the public should not be deprived of this beneficial interest in these properties. Certainly there should be no deprivation without a strict compliance with the provisions of our laws."

The Attorney General urged city and town officials of the area affected to circularize their districts and assured them if there were a sufficient number of protests the Public Utilities Commission "on its own motion will order an investigation of the proposed abandonment."

The first speaker, Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, who has handled the case for the Commonwealth in the other abandonment proceedings which are now before the U. S. Supreme Court, declared the railroad has taken an arbitrary stand, its trustees have not petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for approval and, according to their attorneys, do not intend to.

The Public Utilities Commission, he said, has the power to regulate the railroads within the State. A statute covering this, he said, states that a railroad shall receive written approval from the Public Utilities Commission before abandonment takes place.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Railroads, said he has been in conference with the Legislative Committee on Transportation to make certain recommendations.

He said the Attorney General's arm should be upheld and that he should be given sufficient money to conduct his investigation and that a special committee should be named to investigate all the problems of the abandonment case. This committee was outlined as being composed of one Senator, three Representatives, three members to be appointed by the Governor, one by the Attorney General and one by the Department of Public Utilities.

This committee, he said, should consider drafting a plan "in case the courts do not act happily for us."

Half a dozen representatives of labor were present. William F. Donohue, General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, estimated the proposed abandonment would throw 1,500 persons out of work.

Their Car Is 29 Years Old, But It's Better Than Most

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLDEN, Mass.,—Despite lack of streamlining, knee action, or electric storage battery, to say nothing about automatic cranking or modern air conditioning, Prof. Charles M. Allen of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and his son still find their latest touring model "Autocar" gives good service.

"They don't make them any more," Professor Allen remarked when questioned about the strange craft he and his son were driving, "but they do make trucks, and the company has kept its promise to me, made almost 30 years ago to supply parts and service whenever needed. I have remarkably little trouble with it, and when I need parts I get them quicker than the average person gets parts for the latest models."

In recent years the professor's son has monopolized use of the car. Time was when it was the slickest thing on four wheels between Worcester and the Allen summer home on the Cape. It's pulled many a stump with the power of a pair of oxen and still manages to do its bit, no matter how hard the work. In winter the Allens have no trouble straddling drifts and in fact manage to pull out stalled friends in more modern but low slung cars.

"It doesn't take much oil," young Allen said, "and I get about 14 miles to the gallon on gas. The lights are good and bright, and we don't have to worry about bulbs or fuses blowing out. All in all, I like the old bus and wouldn't trade for one only half its age. In those days they made cars to last, not quadrocycles intended to give excellent service a year or two and then rapidly become candidates for the junk pile.

"Took the transmission down last year. Wanted to see what condition the gears were in. You won't believe me, but actually they look like new with no signs of wear.

"Tires? Oversize? Sure. They have to be. You can't buy 1910 tires any more and if you could, they were only good for two or three thousand miles at the most. We cut the rims down some and now find that truck tires fit very nicely.

"Hub caps? They are tin cans. That's right. When one wears out or rusts it's easy to replace. Bumper is substantial though. I'd like to see any modern car take the punishment that chunk of steel has stood up under. As for the engine, its four cylinders work perfectly, are a bit more noisy than in more 'up-to-date' cars, but that's to be expected.

"For sale? Nope. Not today. I'm waiting till they make better ones."

Berkshire Music Festival; Gala Fortnight Opens Aug. 3

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With about all the arts cooperating in a community spirit to make the period of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival a gala one, lovers of drama, dancing, painting, as well as music, will find a full program of events arranged for visitors during the fortnight beginning August 3.

From California to Canada, from Florida and the Middle West, have come reservations for the 84 boxes for the six concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood, it is reported. During the festival fortnight the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge is offering two special attractions, "The Petrified Forest," by Robert E. Sherwood, former Stockbridge resident, and "Petticoat Fever," by Mark Reed. John Beal will play the lead in the Sherwood piece, while Dennis King will appear in the Reed production.

Coolidge Quartet

At South Mountain in Pittsfield the Coolidge String Quartet, established by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, which gives concerts of chamber music each Sunday during the summer, will change its schedule in deference to the symphony festival and give special concerts at 4 p. m. Friday, Aug. 4 and 11. And down at Music Mountain in Falls Village, Conn., the Gordon String Quartet will give special chamber music concerts at 4 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 5 and 12, as well as their regular Sunday afternoon concerts.

Art lovers will be interested in three special exhibitions at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, which will include drawings and paintings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal, by Donald Greason; and followers of the dance will enjoy the exhibitions of Ted Shawn and his dance group at their summer quarters near Lee.

Physical Improvement

One of the busiest members of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Board of Trustees is Joseph Franz of Stockbridge. For several years he has been donating his services as architect, engineer and superintendent of Tanglewood, the festival's permanent home between Lenox and Stockbridge. As far as physical arrangements are concerned he says the festival might start tomorrow. Under his direction many improvements in the grounds and arrangements have been made. The 10½-acre parking field completely drained and leveled. He has erected a steel tower with 12 floodlights for the parking area, a great improvement over last year's parking arrangements.

Among the prominent visitors who are boxholders for the festival are Mrs. Samuel Gilbert Colt, Mrs. Stanley P. Benton, Mrs Bruce Crane, Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane Jr., Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. William Griswold, Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Mrs. Harry Adams, and others from many parts of the country.

Better Business Spurs Activity At Boston Port

Port of Boston Business

In harmony with optimism of economics as voiced by businessmen and experts, the customs figures for last week, issued today at the offices of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, again bears out indication of increased business. Wool imports, for instance, were more than 1,385,000 pounds last week.

Vast shipments of crude rubber are pouring into the port, the figures show. A shipment of Philippine sugar aggregating 24,000 pounds also arrived.

Withdrawal of merchandise from warehouse for consumption was substantially above the figures of a year ago, which in itself is considered bona fide evidence of business improvement.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending July 22, '39	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,657,359	$2,436,119
Imports for wareh'se	827,206	198,986
Withdrawn from warehouse for cons'mption	715,167	448,959
Duties collected	510,141	471,908
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,385,221	180,154
	Fiscal Year	
	Jly. 1-Jly. 22	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,864,435	731,280
Duties collected	$1,333,569	$1,092,725

Saltonstall Asks Transport Remedy

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today sent to the Legislature his recommendations for legislation designed to solve the transportation problem in the area served by the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railway, which plans to abandon the line Oct. 1.

The recommendation includes improved transportation facilities in Winthrop and East Boston and the inclusion of Winthrop in the Boston Metropolitan District. Transportation costs, the Governor said, should be such as not to run up a deficit. The recommendation also includes the issuance of additional bonds of $1,160,418 for property improvement.

Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

items. We know what happened in other states once politicians got some form of sales tax on the statute books.

"We have not forgotten the hurricane money scandal. We have not forgotten the same arguments used when the gasoline tax was put through as an 'emergency.' We have yet to see any real economies effected in our government.

"Our family budgets have been seriously impaired the last eight years. We have had to cut deeply into our American standards of living, and now the greedy politicians are asking us to sacrifice our family ease by trying to impose a vicious sales tax on us.

"Why should we be asked to make further sacrifices to ensure the tenure of employment of political 'hacks' and to expand public pay rolls at our expense."

Stage and Screen News

The Boston booking of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" for October is to be a flexible arrangement, according to the New York Times. If Raymond Massey finishes work on the film version as soon as has been expected, the play will open as originally scheduled at the Opera House on Oct. 9. But if he should be delayed on the Coast, it is said, the date would be set back to Oct. 16, and the engagement would be for one week instead of two.

* * *

Lunts and 'Shrew'

Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, and the Theater Guild are planning to resume their frolic with "The Taming of the Shrew." The play is scheduled for the week of Oct. 2 in Washington, and on Oct. 9 it will open the University of Wisconsin's new theater at Madison. The company will remain there for three days and will finish the week at the Pabst Theater, Milwaukee. Baltimore will see the play and players during the week of Oct. 16. That is as far as the bookings go at present.

* * *

'Straw Hat' for Winter

The Straw Hat Theater is planning to move to winter quarters in Cambridge at the conclusion of its eight weeks' season at Brattle Hall on Aug. 25. The same management will continue with Robert Warfield as director and John C. Hansen as executive director. The intention is to produce new plays and revivals of plays which have not been seen in Boston.

* * *

Chaplin to Start

Paulette Goddard and Henry Daniell have been signed for important parts in Charlie Chaplin's coming film, "The Great Dictator," according to an announcement from Chaplin headquarters. The bulletin adds that with two complete sets ready for the camera, production is expected to start today.

* * *

Film Engagements

Judith Anderson is to have the role of Mrs. Danvers in the Selznick production of "Rebecca," film from Daphne du Maurier's novel. Laurence Olivier has already been cast as Max de Winter, and Alfred Hitchcock is to direct.

Ralph. Richardson, who was the amusing sleuth recently seen at the Keith Memorial in "Clouds Over Europe," has signed a long term contract with Alexander Korda. He will be seen next in "Four Feathers."

* * *

For 'Four Wives'

Warners expect to start work on Aug. 15 on "Four Wives" as a successor to "Daughters Courageous." Michael Curtiz will direct again and the cast of the new film will include John Garfield, Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page, and Jeffrey Lynn.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Room—"New Cities for Old," material on city planning. Through Aug. 6.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street —Exhibition of paintings by Joly de Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Contemporary Art Gallery, 15 Fayette Street — Exhibition. Through July 20. Open from 1 to 5 except Sundays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue — Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum, (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions. Exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed national holidays and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge — Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August

R. I. Reports Great Inflow Of Trailer Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., July 24—Rhode Island is enjoying the greatest number of trailer visitors in its history. Besides trailers, tent colonies have been organized in larger numbers throughout the South County which boasts such well-known summer resorts as Narragansett Pier, Matunuck and Point Judith.

According to estimates furnished by the State Division of Parks and Parkways about 400 families are now enjoying the ocean breezes and recreation of the waterfront from the trailer or tent.

With almost every trailer and tent flying an American flag, the camps have led many out-of-town motorists to believe that they were army reservations.

The largest camp is at the Roy Carpenter Beach in Matunuck in South Kingstown where 150 trailers and tents have been pitched for the next two months. In settlements of 50 to 100 smaller units have been established all along the shore line to Point Judith.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortunate is the girl whose bridal trousseau already includes a goodly supply of Wamsutta sheets and pillowcases . . . donated (we hope) by some doting mother or grandmother whose own trousseau boasted of these same necessities; by the same makers.

However, there's many a girl who finds herself attempting to keep house with far too little in the way of supply when it comes to the matter of sheets. And there's many a girl who knows nothing about them when she goes about the business of buying them herself. And for just this bride is the Wamsutta booklet, called "A Guide For The Bride" . . . or words to that effect. They'll send you a copy if you address their mills at New Bedford, incidentally. But the idea is that even though many a year has passed since you were a bride, it will still be of interest to you. In fact, it will no doubt be even more interesting because years of experience will have made you realize the importance of quality, first of all. And this little booklet tells you all about the number of sheets and pillowcases you should have . . . to be an efficient housekeeper, you know. Also there's a note on the size of the sheets, and suggestions for the house with two single beds, or a master bedroom and two guest rooms and so forth. There's a bit of description regarding the fancy sets . . . along with a bit of illustrating in color that'll give you even more of an idea. And of course along with all this are the prices, so that you can figure things out at home and make everything fit in with your budget. But if you just want to make your purchases right away, and talk things over with a salesgirl . . . then R. H. Stearns is your store. Up on Tremont Street.

* * *

Shoe-Shine Box Useful Equipment

The more we see of children's shoes . . . the more we know we should again tell you about the individual shoe-shine box that Jordan Marsh sells for a dollar. The idea being that if young Horace and little Ella have all the equipment, plus this professional looking stand to put their foot on while shining things up . . . they might even go so far as to appear some morning with shoes all shined up by themselves; without family influence. (Other than this bit of subtlety, of course!) It's an idea worth toying with anyhow . . . and it'll certainly keep things in one place, because all the cleaning stuff slips right inside the box. You'll find it over in the annex . . . at Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

This Book Store Worth a Visit

Sometime when you have some extra time for browsing around a shop that is full of things you've been looking for . . . like books you've been intending to read for months, a greeting card that Aunt Emma will declare you composed just for her, a scrapbook that'll hold all your interesting clippings and thoughts, and yet be so ornamental that you won't mind a bit if it's there on the living room table when friends drop in (the cover is of cork, and you may have your initials on it if you like), and any number of other little trickeries; then you should saunter into the Waverly Book Store in town. It's right there near the Little Building. Which, if you're still lost, is at 156 Boylston Street; not a bit far from Boylston Street Subway Station!

* * *

Those Cunning Little "Cordettes"

Just by way of refreshing your fragrance when away from home . . . you might like to acquire one of the cunning little "Cordettes." At Filene's. They are little gold-finished cases, all engraved, and they hold a small flacon of your pet Corday flavor! For your purse, of course. Like Orchidee Bleue, or Lilac or Honeysuckle and so forth. And they flick open with a quick flip of your finger, so you can get at the bottle with its little applicator in no time at all. Some fragrances will cost you $1.50 . . . other $1.65. A cunning inexpensive gift for your weekend hostess, by the way.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Federal Lottery Probe Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

tal attempts to smash lottery rings expensive. The current prosecution, when and if it comes to trial, is expected to be the costliest lottery litigation ever docketed by Federal officers in New England. Expenses of bringing witnesses—some of them from the Pacific Coast—to Boston, and the ordinary expenses of prosecution have been estimated at $75,000.

With more than 100 witnesses to hear, the Grand Jury is expected to take a week at least, and the actual trial to last three weeks. Disclosure is awaited of names of several American industrialists and world-prominent figures held out by operators of the lottery as its sponsors. Pending indictment, names of the figures involved will be withheld.

Testimony is expected to reveal an organization on par in efficiency and methods with the country's leading business units. Reports have become public of high pressure sales divisions efficient and effacing distribution systems, headquarters with printing presses in a number of cities, a "grapevine" advertising system, and over all of a very, very slim chance of anyone winning anything.

Mrs. Will Rogers, widow of the humorist-columnist, visited the Federal Building today in the company of postoffice inspectors and testified before the Federal Grand Jury. It is alleged by the Government that the promoters of the fake lotteries used the name of Will Rogers without authority.

Lottery Promoters Fined

WAREHAM, Mass., July 24 (AP)—After pleading guilty, 15 carnival employees who were arrested on charges of setting up and promoting a lottery paid fines of $25 each today in Wareham District Court. The defendants, including two women, were arrested Saturday night. Six of the defendants gave New England addresses, with most of the remainder coming from New York City.

Traffic District Urged To Aid Transportation

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham announced he had filed a bill today which calls for the establishment of a South Metropolitan Traffic District. Included in the area would be Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Brockton and Randolph.

A board of three trustees would be empowered to take over the Old Colony Railroad or other transportation lines by eminent domain and co-ordinate transportation in the district.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 25

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey: music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker: music	Col. Theo. Roosevelt	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring songs	dramatization	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk: music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Leith Stevens' Or.	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Tom Howard and	Magic Key: Bob Zurke's	Margaret Speaks, so-	Johnny's Hamp's Orch.	"Mother's Musical
8:45 George Sheldon	Or.; The Smoothies;	prano; symphony orch.	Johnny's Hamp's Orch.	Album"
9:00 "Man About Holly-	Rodgers Sisters; Ed	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Henry Cincione's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 wood"	Gardner, comedian	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Forum: Sen.	"Pot of Gold": Horace	"Author! Author!": lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	O'Mahoney, Wyoming	Heidt's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00 "So This Is Ra-	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Lou Diamond's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:15 dio": drama	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch	Network speakers	Mario Cruciler's Orch
10:30 Grant Park Con-	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"Ascent of Hi'od	News Service
10:45 cert	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Phil Ruhl Inc's Orch.
11:00 Forecast: news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Lionel Hampton's Orch
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Van Alexander's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Weather; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Sports; weather; tide
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; musicale	"Variations": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Rhythm, Romance"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities": music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Flower Romance
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Highlights Halftones"	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News: Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Greater Boston on	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band	Household talk	Sports Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatization	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	First game, Red Sox-	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Chicago	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Little Variety Show":	"Valiant Lady"	First game, Red Sox-	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymn recital	Chicago	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game, Red Sox-	Sport reports
3:15 "Not So Long Ago"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Chicago	Sport reports
3:30 "Story of the	"Song and Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45 Song": recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Second game, Red Sox-	Sport reports
4:00 Organ recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Second game, Red Sox-	Sport reports
4:30 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Musicale	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream": sketch	Red Sox-Chicago game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Col. Theodore Roosevelt	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner Concert
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Quicksilver" quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Hillbilly music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Ad-	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.:	"20th Century Sere-	"Western Serenade"
8:15 venture": educa-	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	nade": music	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 tional dramatiza-	"Information, Please":	Frank Gannett, talk	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 tion; music	questions and answers	Eugene Conley, tenor	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	"Melody and Madness":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Government reports	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist;	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"If I Had the Chance":	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Leighton Noble's Orch.	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Waldo Frank, talk	House": drama; music	Leighton Noble's Orch.	T. Dorsey's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast: news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	J. Franklin's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	News Service

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
"ON BORROWED TIME"
LIONEL BARRYMORE · SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
"MAISIE"
Robert YOUNG · Ann SOTHERN

NEW YORK CITY

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1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled Evgs. 8:35—$1.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

No Saturday performances during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
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SONJA HENIE · TYRONE POWER
in 'SECOND FIDDLE'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7TH AV. at 50th ST.

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
FREDRIC MARCH (In Person)
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—$3c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
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PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
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NICHOLAS JOY · SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until Oct. 1 — 361 seats $1.10

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Saturday sales 806,119
1939 volume to date 121,257,355
1938 volume to date 147,185,613

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around a Point

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock market industrials tipped backwards fractions to more than a point in today's market as profit taking on the recent strong recovery more than offset quiet buying of utilities and specialties.

Dealings attained a fair degree of speed in the forenoon, but slackened appreciably after midday. Transfers, however, were around the 1,000,000-share mark. Extreme losses were reduced in many cases at the close, although steels, motors and rubbers continued under water.

Brokers attributed the forenoon setback mainly to profit cashing on the recent rally which had pushed up numerous issues to new year's highs following weeks of apathetic sessions. The financial district still was encouraged by the generally constructive domestic business picture and lessening of apprehension over foreign developments.

Brooklyn Union Gas and Engineers Public Service were among the handful of stocks registering top marks for 1939. Tilting upward at one time or another were Consolidated Edison, American Power & Light, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Columbia Gas, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, General Electric and Glenn Martin.

Sluggish were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Loft, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, Air Reduction, Kennecott and Western Union.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Phoenix Securities and Cities Service.

Bonds Irregular

Demand for some Japanese loans stood out in a narrowly uneven bond market today.

Bidding for Far Eastern issues followed claims from Tokyo that Japan had gained important concessions in current conversations with England over political differences. At the start of the last hour gains of more than a point were scored by Oriental Development 5½s and 6s, and Great Consolidated Electric Power 6½s.

In the corporate group profit taking undermined many recent pace setters but enough fresh demand appeared to boost other favorites.

On the top side were Pennsylvania debenture 4½s of '70, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Portland General Electric 4½s. Losers included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia loans were hard hit, the 4½s "B" of '59 tumbling 12 points on sales of four bonds.

U. S. Governments were neglected.

Wheat Prices Drop Over 3c a Bushel

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled more than 3 cents a bushel as another wave of selling hit the grain pits today.

Falling to 60⅜, September wheat touched the lowest level any contract has been since last fall and was only about a cent above the seven-year low reached last September.

Corn fell more than a cent to the lowest level in six years, with September quoted as low as 38⅝. Oats and rye futures were at new lows for the year.

A sharp increase in the domestic visible supply of wheat, a forecast of showers and promise of large production in Canada, with the harvest of spring wheat already under way, were factors in the trade.

Wheat closed 2¾-3⅛ cents lower than Saturday, September 60⅝-½, December 62¼-⅛; corn ⅞-1⅛ down, September 38⅞-39, December 40⅛-¼; oats ⅝-⅞ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market dropped back today after an early show of strength. British funds ended unchanged to a trifle lower. In the foreign group Japanese loans were marked up. Oils held on to part of morning gains and domestic rails were still on the plus side. Kaffirs and base metals were neglected. Industrials closed mostly on top but well under the day's best marks. Trans-Atlantics weathered profit taking to finish narrowly ahead.

Paris: Increased activity accompanied higher prices in the bourse today. Demand, largely in the form of short covering, appeared based on Anglo-Japanese developments and early rising tendencies in the London stock market. Rentes closed 10 to 25 centimes higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures weakened today, reacting to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace's announcement of a 1½-cent subsidy on United States cotton exports. Liquidation was general and final prices were down 4 to 6 points for active deliveries.

From a steady start wheat futures declined sharply to closed ⅜ to ⅞d off. Trade interests and Argentine shippers' offers met only limited scale down demand.

Doehler Die Casting

NEW YORK (AP)—Doehler Die Casting Co., manufacturers of die castings with plants in Toledo, Ohio, Batavia, N. Y., and Pottstown, Pa., reported net profit for the June quarter of 9,123,543, or 44 cents a share, compared with $29,553, or 11 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	4	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	15	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 22
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	15	58⅝	57	57¾	— ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	35	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	6	8	7⅞	8	Jul 21
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9¾	9½	9½	Jul 22
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 22
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	14	13½	13½	— ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	171¾	170¾	171¾	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅓)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	12	11¾	11⅝	— ¾
11⅞	6	Allied Stores	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	Jul 18
48⅝	28	Allis-Ch M (⅓g)	11	38½	37½	37½	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 22
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	8	64½	64	64	— ¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	18½	18½	18½	— ½
36	16¾	Am Airlines	20	35⅞	35	35¾	+ ⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	14¾	14½	14½	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	8	42¼	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	*6	96½	96	96½	+1½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	179	179	179	
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	1	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
55	32	Am Car pf	3	39½	39½	39½	—1¼
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	11	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	129	127½	129	Jul 21
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7¾	7¼	7⅝	Jul 19
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 20
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	3½	3½	3½	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅝	2½	2½	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	17⅜	16	16	— ¾
20⅛	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	18	20½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	7	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 22
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Jul 22
53½	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	54¼	53½	54¼	+1
2⅜	1⅝	Am Ice	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	8	21	21	21	+ ⅝
7¾	4¼	Am Internatior'l	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	14⅜	Am Locomotiv.	14	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅞
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	54	54	54	—1
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
4½	2⅜	Am M &Metal	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
40⅛	26⅝	Am Metal (¼g)	9	30⅞	30½	30½	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	115	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	27	45¾	44	44	
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	32	39⅞	38	39	+ ⅝
183⅜	101⅝	Am Rad & St S	48	133⅜	123¼	127⅝	— ½
222¾	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	50	163⅜	151½	153⅜	— ⅜
72½	59	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	+2⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	Jul 22
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	18	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	— ¾
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	+ ½
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	68	68	68	Jul 19
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	29	28⅜	27¾	28	— ⅛
14¼	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	16	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ½
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jul 21
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17	17	17	Jul 20
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	24	167¾	166¾	166¾	— ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¾	83	83	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	+1½
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	108	11½	10⅜	11⅛	— ⅛
93⅜	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	86	86	86	+1
6⅔	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+ ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	77	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	42½	42½	42½	
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	23	22½	22½	—1
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	Jul 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101¾	101½	101½	— ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	10	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	3	43½	42¾	42¾	— ¾
13	9¼	Arnold C (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 22
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	75½	75	75	Jul 20
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	38	31	29¾	29¾	—1
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	60¾	60¾	60¾	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jul 21
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 21
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	20	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	Jul 17
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	Jul 21
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	6	+ ⅞
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 21
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 22
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	43	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	27	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	11	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	25	24¾	24¾	
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	Jul 19
19½	12⅝	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
25¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	25	25⅛	25	25¼	
27¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	10	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¾	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 22
73⅜	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72½	M'y 18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	46	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	54⅜	55	
47½	43½	Best & Co (1.60)	*5	44½	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
60	50¼	Beth Steel	155	64⅜	63	63½	—1⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	109	109	109	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	Jul 22
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	12	19¼	18⅜	19¼	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	11⅜	11½	11½	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	30	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—1⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21	21	21	
21⅝	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	12	26⅜	24⅜	26	— ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jul 19
29	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	6	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	33	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
40½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+1
50⅜	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50⅜	50	50⅜	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
12¼	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	27	13½	11⅜	12⅝	+1
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	73	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
44¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	17	45½	43½	44¼	+1¼
26	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	79	27⅜	25⅝	27¾	+1⅝
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	13	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	20	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	32	6½	6	6	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	13	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
30	16	Bullard Co	1	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 21
9⅛	5⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 22
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	10¼	10	10¼	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 21

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	6	20	19⅞	20	Jul 22
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	Jul 21
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	5	6½	6	6	
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	13½	12⅞	13	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	55	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅞
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	4	4½	4½	4½	
44½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 19
7⅞	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 22
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	3	77⅛	77	77⅛	+ ⅛
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	16	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅛
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
26½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	53	26⅜	25¼	26	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 20
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅛	4⅛	4½	Jul 20
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 22
44⅜	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	18	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
95⅛	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jul 21
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
1	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	9	13	12⅞	13	Jul 21
1	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 18
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 22
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 18
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 22
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 21
1⅛	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 13
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	7	10½	10½	10½	Jul 21
13⅛	7	Childs Co	10	9	8¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	126	83⅜	82⅛	83¼	— ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅛	3	3	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	9	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	10	33	33½	33⅛	— ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	126	126	126	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
17¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛)	*23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jul 20
36½	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	5	32	31½	31½	Jul 22
23⅜	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
21¼	14	Col Br A (.80g)	4	21	20½	20¾	
21¼	14	Col Br B (.80g)	4	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	259	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	*2	86	84¾	86	+1½
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	+1
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 22
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	49½	49	49	— ⅜
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	54¾	54⅛	54⅜	— ¼
110½	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
13¾	9	Coml Solvents	140	12½	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	96	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
68½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	68⅜	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	26⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	30	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	9	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	9	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
87	79	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	96	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
107⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107¼	107	107¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12½	8¼	Consol F pf(1¾k)	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	10	7	7	7	Jul 22
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	48	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10¼	10¼	Jul 18
100⅞	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100¾	100¾	100¾	
16½	9½	Container Corp	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	15	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1½	1½	1½	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	99	98¾	99	
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	*15	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	7	7¼	7	7	— ¼
37	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	37	36½	37	
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (¾g)	25	22⅜	21¾	21¾	—1
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (½g)	10	29¼	28½	28½	— ¾
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	63	62½	62½	+ ⅜
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
4⅛	3½	Coty Inc	39	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	40	2	1⅞	1⅞	
38	19½	Crane Co	24	24½	24	24¼	— ⅝
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	102⅜	102	102	Jul 18
31½	26⅜	Cream of

Commerce and Finance

Subsidy Aims to Assure U. S. 'Fair Share' of Cotton Markets

Business and Industry

Economics in Modern World: Farmers Look to Washington

Seventh of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Except, perhaps, for its urban relief program, no part of the new political economy in the United States has come in for so much praise and criticism in the last five years as the farm program.

Yet there is little of it which has not been borrowed from some previous experiment. It is the combination of numerous devices, tried out all together and on a grand scale, which has made the program so notable.

The recent farm program has many roots in the past. Its political purpose, for example, that of helping the farmer, is part of the texture of American history. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was hardly a generation old before depression and lack of coin led to farm relief measures. Embattled farmers fought the Revolution in part because of resentment over debt. The Middle West held the political balance of power between North and South before the Civil War, and wrung concessions from both sides which saved American farmers from being squeezed into the role of peasants. The traditional "farm program" of the post-bellum nineteenth century was easy money, free silver, greenbacks, and regulation for the railroads and trusts.

New Type of Farm Relief

Beginning with the 1917 setting up of the Federal Land Banks, a new type of farm relief program appeared in the form of government-sponsored easy credit institutions. The Intermediate Agricultural Credit Banks and then the Joint Stock Land Banks followed in the '920's.

In the same decade, while husbandry was in a post-war economic squeeze, numerous plans like those of the various unsuccessful McNary-Haugen bills were brought forward of a new type. Widely different in detail but similar in principle, they would have held up domestic prices of farm goods and dumped a part of the crop abroad, under such plans as "export-debenture," "domestic allotment," and "equalization fee."

In their day these plans were all voted down. But within the last 12 months the AAA, with its program of domestic quota and export subsidies, has come clear round the compass to the same principle.

In 1929 Congress set up the Farm Board and began the present farm program.

First set up to aid farmers' co-operatives, the Farm Board rapidly became a price supporting agency for cotton and wheat. It made what were in effect "non-recourse" loans on cotton round 16 cents and wheat round $1.15 while these two commodities were slumping fast. By 1933 the attempt was obviously a failure, and on final liquidation the Farm Board had lost some $340,000,000 out of its original $500,000,000.

There were two possible solutions to the Farm Board's failure. The first would have been to give it unlimited funds. It could then have pegged both wheat and cotton, but not without unbalancing the budget and forcing the country off gold. In short, the prices of wheat and cotton might have been fixed if the country had been willing to abandon the fixed price of gold, but in clinging to some fixity in the price of gold it could not try to fix the price of farm products also.

Curbing Crops, New Idea

The other solution seemed more obvious to Congress in 1933. The Farm Board, by holding the bag, had been trying to peg the price while production was unlimited. The solution seemed to be to limit production.

So a new principle was injected into the American farm program—that of curbing crops, just as industry curbs output when the market tide goes out, and just as the Brazilians had for some time tried to limit coffee production and the British had tried to curb rubber output under the ill-fated Stevenson plan.

This method was called "adjustment"—meaning the adjustment of crop supply to demand. And "Adjustment" is still the middle word in AAA and the key note in the farm program of recent years.

How Nature Upset Things

There are only two means of curbing the American farmer's tendency to make things grow abundantly. One is to bribe him, the other to coerce him. Taking him realistically, Congress decided to bribe him. It started off in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 with an unhappy effort to make crop curbs retroactive by paying the Southern farmer to plow under a good part of his crop and by killing some 6,000,000 little mid-western pigs. AAA officials would like to forget that chapter, with its story of the creative-minded mules that refused to walk between the cotton furrows to plow the growing crop under. But the program was in principle retained; in subsequent years the government paid the farmers, not to plow under, but not to plant in the beginning.

The original AAA program, with certain amendments in 1934 and 1935, consisted in taxing cotton and flour-mills on their processing operations and distributing the proceeds of the tax to farmers to cut their planting below normal. This program was rudely upset by the Supreme Court in January, 1936, in the Hoosac Mills decision which outlawed the processing taxes.

Congress promptly rewrote the letter of the law to preserve the spirit. In the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, passed shortly after the Hoosac Mills decision, Congress defined the chief crops as soil depleting and voted to pay to the farmers out of general revenues for laying off these crops. Moreover, the letter of the law was changed so that farmers were no longer exactly paid for what they didn't plant. They were given a subnormal allotment, paid for planting it full up, and penalized for planting over it. The effect was the same.

Loans and Subsidies Galore

In 1934 and 1936, and slightly in 1935, the crop "adjustment" program was helped by the Great Drought. In 1937, however, the weather was passing fair for cotton, and nature played a mighty joke on the farm program by offsetting man's cotton acreage reduction with a bumper yield which produced an all-time record cotton crop, while the cotton crop abroad was also a record. And the next year wheat farmers raised one of the largest crops on record.

These seeming errors of nature, plus the 1937-1938 business and commodity price collapse, brought farm prices down nearly to 1933 levels, and to levels, as Wall Street die-hards liked to say, "the lowest on record in terms of gold." So in the fall of 1937, when the record cotton crop was piling in and a huge wheat crop was being sowed, President Roosevelt called a special November session of Congress to deal with the farm program.

This got nowhere, but next February, in 1938, Congress passed the Farm Act of 1938, plus the Farm Parity Act. These broadened and deepened the program. They made government loans mandatory on the five leading crops if the supply was a fixed amount in excess of the estimated demand, and they added "parity payments" to the existing "soil conservation payments."

In the fall of 1938 the Administration subsidized by about 25 cents a bushel the export of about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Meantime farm crops hung around their low 1937 price levels. By the spring of 1939 some 11,400,000 bales of cotton had gone into government loan, with another loan almost certain in 1939. Some southern interests tried to pass a bill to pay the farmers to take or keep their cotton out of loan, while others, with the Administration, backed proposals for a subsidy on cotton exports as well as wheat.

An Expensive Farm Theory

As the program now shapes up, it seems to have taken the form of probable government "non-recourse" loans, plus continued payments for crop reduction, plus subsidies for export and for relief distribution of "surplus" crops in this country. This combination is essentially similar to the programs of the 1920's for holding the price up here, and dumping American farm products abroad.

The farm program seems at last to have taken theoretical shape, and to its followers looks somewhat like this.

(1) By means of soil conservation and parity payments, the government can induce farmers to adjust their crop acreages to probable market needs more accurately than they have ever been led to do by the free operation of free prices (which discourages overproduction by low prices and encourages fresh planting by high prices).

(2) By means of the loan program, the government can, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, build up an "ever-normal granary" which will soak up the excess production in fat years and let it out in lean years, meantime stabilizing prices.

(3) By subsidies for export and relief distribution, the government can maintain our foreign markets, relieve certain acute surpluses, and increase the relief now extended to urban indigents.

In practice the farm program has been exceedingly expensive. The excellently edited and careful United States News recently calculated the cost of the farm program in recent years as follows:

1929	Fiscal year	$65,408,000
1930	" "	225,963,000
1931	" "	298,748,000
1932	" "	415,229,000
Total Farm Board Period		$1,005,348,000
1933	Fiscal year	129,264,000
1934	" "	968,896.00
1935	" "	1,082,366,000
1936	" "	971,360,000
Total First AAA Period		$3,151,886,000
1937	Fiscal year	859,941,000
1938	" "	886,136,000
1939	" "	*1,378,923,000
1940	" "	†1,250,000,000
Total Second AAA Period		$4,375,000,000

*Actual appropriations.
†Estimated.

More Leaning on Treasury

Any such estimate is of course open to controversy. Different statisticians might exclude certain items, include others. The current 1939 appropriations bill included, for instance, some $175,000,000 for farm roads; this might or might not be called a farm subsidy. By one calculation the Commodity Credit Corporation might be charged against the farm program only to the extent of its recognized losses. By another calculation its entire outlay of over $600,000,000 might be charged, while a friend of the program might rule out any CCC charges on the assumption that higher prices will ultimately float out all the loan stocks.

In any case, however, the farm program tends to lean more and more on the Treasury every year. For instance, $400,000,000 was paid out last year for "soil conservation" payments, while $500,000,000 is voted for next year. Last year's "parity payments" of $212,000,000 have been boosted to $225,000,000. Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act originally turned 30 per cent of the customs revenues over to the AAA for disposal of surpluses, but the Senate added $113,000,000 more this Spring.

Next year's cotton and wheat loans will be higher than last year, and the allowable wheat acreage has been increased from 55,000,000 to 62,000,000 acres. Up to 1938, crop loans were permissive; since then, under certain circumstances, they have become mandatory.

Farm income has not been raised to the levels of the 1920's. Friends of the program show its achievements usually by comparing current farm income with the substandard depression bottom in 1932. Neither have farm prices recovered as expected; they are still nearer 1932 levels than to those of the 1920's.

Remedy Perpetuates Problem

Two scholarly studies of the effects of the early farm program, made respectively by Brookings and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicated grave doubts whether, for cotton at least, farm income would not have been as much with free production at lower prices as with restricted production and the artificially higher prices. The Administration has been consistently forced into programs it earlier denounced, including coercive marketing quotas and the new export subsidies.

The essential difficulty with the program seems to be that it keeps perpetuating the trouble it purports to cure. While year after year trying to take care of the surplus of farm crops, it year after year encourages the surplus of farmers. The agricultural population of the country has almost steadily shrunk in proportion to urban population since the days of Jamestown and Salem, and so has agricultural purchasing power. The present farm program seeks, though in vain, to freeze farming into the place it held before the war. By combination of non-recourse loans, soil conservation payment, and parity payments, farmers are now guaranteed about 12 cents for cotton and $1 for wheat.

The vested interest in the farm program has grown so great that it is unlikely ever to be pried away from the budget. But since old-fashioned principles of the gold standard and budget-balancing are in practice obsolete, new principles need to be found and are already at hand. With a little more boldness, the farm problem might be solved by combining and offsetting unorthodoxies against each other. If the price of leading farm products were frankly pegged as a permanent program, and then the deficit were frankly run up to the point where "inflation" took hold, the surplus of farmers would be taken care of by a revival of urban employment openings.

Many Visit Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Exactly 1,365 persons visited the New York Stock Exchange July 19 and established a record. Previous records were, 1,219 clocked on July 18 and about 1,000 who visited one day by invitation during the American Legion convention here in 1937.

Through your cellar window

Right now is a good time to order your winter's supply of coal put into the cellar, for summer prices are lowest. Many coal dealers advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. One of them, probably, is in your city.

DEPENDABLE COAL DEALERS ADVERTISE IN THE MONITOR

U. S. Is to Pay 1½-Cent Subsidy On Export Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace has announced the Government would pay exporters a bounty of 1½ cents a pound on cotton sold abroad under a subsidy program designed to regain for the United States its "fair share" of world markets.

An equivalent payment will be made on exports of cotton goods processed in this country.

Secretary Wallace reserved the right to decrease or increase the rate if such a change is "regarded essential to the success of the program."

The program will become effective at 12:01 a m., Eastern Standard time, Thursday, July 27, and payments will be made on cotton sold for export on or before June 30, 1940.

"The purpose of this export program," Mr. Wallace said, "is to assure the United States its fair share of the world trade in cotton and to do so by restoring the normal competitive position of American cotton in world markets."

Lowest Exports in 60 Years

Exports for the season closing July 31 are expected to total about 3,400,000 bales, the smallest in 60 years. Mr. Wallace did not state what he thought this country's "fair share" should be, but assistants said he hoped to sell between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales abroad during the next 12 months.

The rates of payment on cotton goods exported will range from one cent to 2.10 cents per pound, net weight, depending upon the character of the goods.

The cotton export program is the second of its kind inaugurated within the past 12 months by the Agriculture Department to increase sales of surplus American farm products abroad. Last August, the Government started payment of bounties on wheat exports. Since that time, it has paid a bounty averaging 27.4 cents a bushel on 93,000,000 bushels sold to foreign buyers.

Officials attribute the sharp drop in cotton exports in recent years in part to the Governmental policy of making loans to growers at rates above world prices. As a result, American cotton has tended to flow into loan stocks, now totaling about 11,300,000 bales, instead of into export markets.

Mr. Wallace said the bounty payment should "offset existing price disparities" and maintain American cotton in a competitive position throughout the season.

"From the standpoint of the entire country," he said, "the importance of this program cannot be overemphasized. The retention of the export market for cotton is necessary if we are to avoid painful and costly adjustments in the South and elsewhere."

Sees Subsidy Temporary

Mr. Wallace expressed hope "that the need for making export payments will be a temporary one."

"In my opinion, one way to make such a program temporary would be the conclusion of an effective and equitable international cotton agreement," he said. "I am certain that the United States will do all in its power to bring about such an agreement. Meanwhile, other countries may be assured that this country has no intention of precipitating mutually injurious price competition in the world cotton market."

The United States has invited major cotton exporting countries to participate in a conference here Sept. 5 to discuss such an agreement.

Secretary Wallace said that until action was taken to prevent the reentry into the United States of cotton exported under the program, payments would not be made on exports to Canada, Mexico, British Honduras, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, and Venezuela, west of 40 degrees west longitude and east of 120 west longitude. Roughly speaking, these lines extend to Costa Rica, Northern Colombia and Venezuela on the South, near the mid-Atlantic ocean on the East and along the Pacific Coast on the West.

The program will be extended to these countries, he said, as soon as import quotas can be established to prevent re-entry of the exported goods. Officials said it would take about four weeks to put the quotas into operation.

General Tire Six Months' Net Equals $1.96 Share

NEW YORK—Net profit of The General Tire & Rubber Company and subsidiaries for the six months' period ended May 31, 1939, was $1,103,575, equivalent to $1.96 per comon share, it was announced by President William O'Neil.

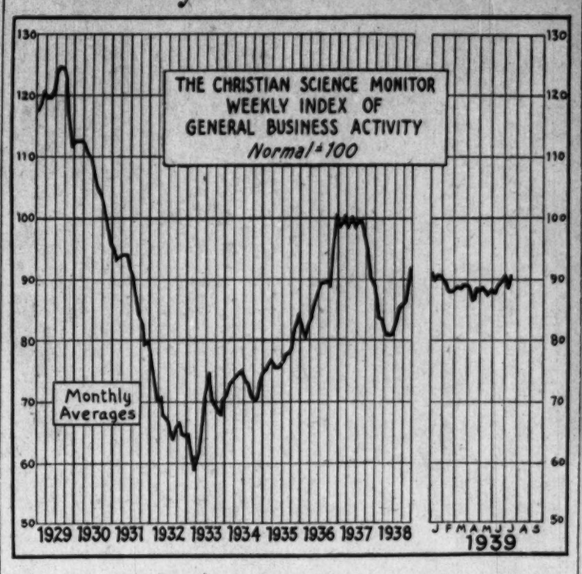
General Tire's net sales amounted to $10,917,345 during the half-year period, which was an increase of 31.2 per cent over the same period in 1938, when net tales totalled $8,322,039, Mr. O'Neil said.

Directors declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the company's common stock, payable on July 31 to stock of record July 21.

American Chicle Net

NEW YORK (AP) — American Chicle Co., chewing gum manufacturers, reported net profit for the June quarter of $1,017,016, or $2.33 a share, compared with $821,170, or $1.88 a share, in the like 1938 period. Net profit in the first six months was $1,883,381, or $4.31 a share, compared with $1,621,583, or $3.71 a share, in the like 1938 period.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Shows a Good Gain



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity showed a good gain during the week ended July 15, compared with the week previous. The index level advanced to 90.8 (prel.), compared with 88.5 in the8 July 8 week and compares with 84.2 for the week ended July 16, 1938.

During the week under review bank debits outside New York City showed a decrease, but electric power production increased sharply and miscellaneous carloadings advanced substantially.

Power production was 11.8 per cent ahead of the previous week, and reached the highest level thus far this year. Carloadings increased 20.5 per cent above the previous week.

During the past week steel production gained two points to a national rate of 56½ per cent of mill capacity, equaling the best previous level so far this year, and demand is sustained or higher in most directions.

Retail business continues above last year, showing a gain of 7 to 12 per cent, but lagged below the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jly 15,* 1939	Jly 8, 1939	Jly 16, 1938
Combined index	90.8	88.5	84.2
Bk debits outside NYC	85.4	86.5	82.7
Elec pwr production	98.2	93.8	91.1
Misc carloadings	81.3	79.7	72.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Believe it or not, the stock market seems to be out of the rough, in the clear, and on the up and up. It broke through the "descending top" lines of all descriptions except, perhaps, that of 1929-1939, on Monday, and now it looks higher and higher.

A lot of people here thought this last Monday afternoon when prices piled through the 140-plus level on heavy volume. That was a magic line. Broken, it meant the Tom Thumb bear market since November is over. A well-known authority in Colorado said so Thousands thought so and bought. Up went the market on the heaviest volume in months. It was almost—but not quite—like the famous breakout of June 20 last year.

Steel Operations Recover

While this surge was brewing, the American Steel Institute's regular Monday prediction on steel operations came out, and added fuel to the fire. It forecast 56.4 per cent operations for the week. That was way above everybody's guess. It indicated a powerful recovery from the July Fourth holiday levels, and it dissolved the worries which followed the sharp drop in the business indices for that week. It corroborated the guess that the drop was due to the Fourth's coming on Tuesday. Everybody had evidently laid off on Monday, giving the statisticians an insoluble puzzle.

Our bull and bear markets seem to be shrinking to bantam size. There was a certified bull market from last April 1 to last Nov. 15, and an official bear market from then until this April. Now the shuttle turns back again. The last two major moves lasted respectively 7½ months and five months. Maybe this will last only three months.

A raft of good business news floated in to be heaped on the flames. Post-Monday guesses were that steel operations for the week would reach even higher than 56½ per cent and that this week might be even better. The Wall Street Journal reported that the first 59 companies to report second-quarter earnings showed a 72 per cent improvement over the same quarter of 1938. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted better things in "commercial lines" in coming months.

Word came that GM's strike troubles would soon be over. Steel scrap jumped 25 cents again to $15.50-$16.00. Steel operations are currently getting little benefit from the automobile industry and can expect some as soon as 1940 models get into production. U. S. Steel is expected to report tomorrow that it was in the black (though only by a hair) in the second quarter.

Business Indices Favorable

The steel industry may start stocking up in anticipation of CIO trouble. Farm income, despite cellar prices for grains, hogs, and lard, is high because the Administration is making up the difference, so that the mail-order houses do a booming business, and small-town and farm sales are nearly at 1929 levels, while metropolitan retail sales are still way below.

Railroad carloadings last week were the best this year, round 675,000, and confident predictions are that the 1939 peak will be 775,000 to 800,000 against only 725,000 in 1938. This 75,000-car increase may make a little squeeze in equipment and help the freight-car builders.

In fact, all the leading business indices made a splendid comeback by last reports and the over-all indices of The Christian Science Monitor, the Times, and Barrons' will jump. The railroads showed May net operating loss of only $18,600,000 against $25,277,000 in May, 1938 and this is partly a paper loss as it is after bond interest which many roads are paying.

The alleged political scares aren't materializing. The Pre[illegible] the Senate' scuttling of the neutrality bill nipped the boom but the stock market says otherwise. Some people say WPA slashes will hurt retail trade but the market doesn't indicate it. Rather, the political news was good.

Round the Exchange floor went the idle rumor that one reason for the rise was the dwindling of the third-termites' hopes. The Hatch bill will hurt the New Deal political machine, the NLRB investigation gives employers hope, the spending-lending bill is being slashed and cut, and the WPA strike fiasco seems like a political turn of the tide.

Turn From Bonds to Stocks

Another cause for hope is the high-grade bond market. Gilt-edged issues are so high in the sky that investors are turning to gilt-edged preferreds, and, finding these so high, turning to "gilt-edged" common stocks. A whole list of high-grade preferred issues are selling at fabulously high premiums above call price and sleepers are being bid up.

If the rise in equities continues, it won't be the first time it has followed a rise in high-grade issues. And if the level of excess reserves has anything to do with high-grade prices, even they will go still higher. Another jump last week took excess reserves almost to $4,500,000,000, and the guesses now are how soon the figure will reach $5,000,000,000.

Investment bankers have been doing a great business. The Journal of Commerce totals make June offerings of $509,000,000 the highest in a year and half, an average as good as good as the good days in 1936 and one which would have been respectable for 1929, contrasting with the $427,000,000 total of June 1938 which itself was worth writing about. First half total this year is $1,416,000,000 against $1,042,000,000 for the first half of 1938.

Big additional offerings have been expected, though the unexpected stickiness of the Shell and Southern Bell offerings may stop the rush. Already $50,000,000 of Tidewater bonds have been postponed. On the slate are still $90,000,000 of New York Telephone, $123,500,000 for Pennsylvania Power, $51,000,000 for Northern Indiana Public Service, $52,500,000 for Public Service of Colorado, $60,000,000 for New York Power & Light and $60,000,000 for Philadelphia Company. Some of these will probably not get out before the market fades.

Competitive Bidding Issue

The competitive bidding issue is hot again, with the line-up widening. Opposition is headed of course by Morgan Stanley & Company, backed by the big houses. On the other side are now the SEC, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, Robert R. Young, and more recently the utility commissioners of several southern states who objected to the Southern Bell $25,000,000 issue going to Morgan Stanley without auction.

A heavy shell was fired by the bankers last week in the form of an impressive 72-page discussion of the whole thing by Franklin T. McClintock of Harriman, Ripley & Co. It said that competitive bidding would wipe out most large selling groups (the Shell group included 700), would result in excessive bids, would be a fair-weather business, and would give inadequate protection to investors, favoring borrowers and making uneconomic the usual banker scrutiny of their affairs and care in indenture-making.

It also pointed out that the RFC has on several occasions abandoned competitive bidding for direct sale for practical reasons, showed that some rail equipment offerings hadn't probably done so well under competitive bidding, and that the Treasury in the summer of 1935 abandoned efforts to sell guaranteeds at auction after an important upset (the CCC financing in August, 1935).

Best big-banker argument remains that competitive bidding may be all right for standardized issues easily analyzed, like municipals and rail equipments (and even rail terminals) but not for the rest. The merits of the case seem somewhat like those between ready-made and custom-made suits for men, with the bankers arguing that most corporation offerings are off-size for the ready-made trade. Incidentally banker spreads on the week's two major problems, Shell and Southern Bell, were only 1½ points against the usual two.

Commodity Prices Drag

Commodities drag. The Treasury price for silver is now so clearly below the world price that silver is going from New York to London. World wheat keeps dropping and at Liverpool hit the lowest since Elizabeth's time; the spread between the world price and the protected American price is widening so that next year's export subsidy program will be even more expensive.

The statistical position for both world and American wheat seems somewhat the same; this year's crop is well below last year's peak, and about in line with needs, but there will be no cut in the heavy carry-over. The Canadian crop is now the big worry; it may run 470,000,000 bushels, biggest since the 1929 record and a nice increase above 1938's 350,000,000.

Argentina is making trouble for the prospects of an international conference. It looks as though the world wheat market may go the way of the world sugar market—a paltry affair of surplus stock looking for outlets between the tariff and export-bounty walls.

Corn, too, is at a five-year low and the quota question is up again. Last year the Department of Agriculture juggled the figures and avoided the trouble of asking the farmers to vote on a quota. There's too much corn lying round now for them to do it again except for the fact that the hog population is way up and they may figure the hogs are so hungry they better not raise the quota question this year either.

Spending and the Market

The spending-lending program (now the "Works Financing Act") is no market influence because nobody knows from day to day what is in and what is out. It looks as though the revolving fund is out, which would have kept the thing going indefinitely, and the superhighway business is out, and also a crop of jokers in the bill which would have slyly increased Federal powers here and there.

Patent attorneys say the Department of Justice is hiding behind the patent laws in claiming Hartford-Empire was an argument for change. Either, they say, Hartford-Empire broke the anti-trust laws or they didn't, and change in the patent laws is neither here nor there.

A nice quarrel is a-brew in the banking field over the bill to liberalize the Home Loan Bank Law. Commercial bankers say, "Here we have been asked to be conservative, cut our interest on deposits, and so on, and down the street is a building and loan disguised as a bank and being encouraged to expand and do what we are encouraged not to do.

The savings banks don't like it. The commercial banks say the savings bank people made their first mistake in calling themselves banks. The latter retort that commercial banks are now merely investment trusts. So round and round runs the argument.

Harold Fleming

Takes RFC Job

© Harris & Ewing

Sam H. Husbands

Chief of Reconstruction Finance Corporation's examining board, nominated by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy on the RFC Board of Directors created by Emil Schram's succession to Jesse Jones as Chairman of the Board.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 56½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased 2 points to 56½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Most encouraging market features, continues the report, is maintenance of business in relatively good volume despite restricted needs of some normally heavy customers. This results from continued strong support from miscellaneous steel users who are taking up a large part of the slack in automotive and railroad requirements. Building and engineering construction also is a major sustaining influence.

Nine Weeks' Rise

Disregarding the holiday week, steelmaking now has expanded for nine weeks. This restores it to the same level as prevailed the middle of March, when it started a nine-weeks' decline. A similar trend existed a year ago, operations tapering for nine weeks but being three weeks later than this year in starting to recover.

Last week's rate of 56½ per cent compares with 36 per cent in the corresponding 1938 period. Subsequent recovery last year carried operations to a peak of 63 per cent in November. While this figure has not been matched since then, prospects are good for exceeding it before the end of 1939. Schedules of close to 60 per cent are indicated for the next several weeks.

While automotive shipments reflect the fact the majority of assembly plants are closed for model changes, steel releases from parts-makers gradually are increasing. The strike of General Motors tool and die workers still is a restrictive factor, however, and introduction of 1940 models by the industry in general probably will be somewhat later than was expected 60 days ago.

Motorcar assemblies totaled only 47,420 units last week, a drop of nearly 15,000 from the week before and comparing with 32,070 a year ago.

Scrap Prices Rise

Scrap prices are up further in several leading districts. This advances the scrap composite 12 cents to $14.87, highest since early April. A year ago the composite was $13.50 and heading upward. On the other hand, the finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.60 and compares with $57.20 a year ago.

Although tending to taper seasonally, tin plate production holds above that of most other products. Current output of 65 per cent is 5 points below the June average.

Most districts shared in latest steelmaking gains. Pittsburgh was up 4 points to 48 per cent and Chicago rose 3½ points to 53½. Other increases were 1 point to 41 in eastern Pennsylvania, 13 points to 56 at Cleveland, 9½ points to 46½ at Buffalo, 1 point to 81 at Birmingham, 10 points to 31 at Cincinnati and 2½ points to 47½ at St. Louis. Unchanged districts included Wheeling at 79, New England at 40, Detroit at 64 and Youngstown at 53.

Atlas Powder Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Powder Co., and subsidiaries, with plants widely scattered through the United States and in Mexico and Chile, reported net profit for the June quarter of $229,206, or 53 cents a comon share, compared with $251,145, or 66 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Better European Outlook Seen Aid To Market Upturn

LONDON (AP)—Rumors of preliminary negotiations toward a settlement of European problems and the official German prediction the Danzig question would be solved without war influenced an upswing in stock prices at last week's close.

Earlier in the week there had been noticeable discouragement in already depressed markets because of the Washington Administration's abandonment of attempts to push neutrality legislation through this session of Congress and Berlin's denial of any negotiations with Poland over Danzig.

British Deficit

The announcement by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the total deficit for the current fiscal year would reach £560,000,000 and that it would be necessary to raise £350,000,000 through public loans contributed to the hestitancy.

Substantial improvement in Wall Street, apparently caused by better feeling over the international situation, also assisted London sentiment.

Wheat prices at Liverpool, which hit four lows in seven days' trading, closed the week with a slight improvement on the final day's low but failed to regain even the weak position held when the price first broke on July 14 to approximately 51 cents a bushel.

Although there were said to be "reasonable hopes" of an agreement among the four chief wheat exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—for a control formula on the basis of quota restrictions and minimum prices, observers said an international agreement could not bring immediate relief to wheat markets.

The Liverpool price slumped primarily because of attempts to dispose of huge quantities of Argentine wheat before the Canadian and United States crops come on the markets.

Bond Payments Parley

Officials of the Brazilian Embassy expressed satisfaction over the reaction in London financial circles to the invitation to bondholders to attend a Rio de Janeiro conference on bond payments. The invitation has been accepted by the bondholders' committee and in the "City" approval was expressed of Brazil's proposal for payments on an "ability to pay" basis.

The continued outflow of Netherlands gold reduced gold holdings of the Netherlands Bank from 1,461,000,000 florins (about $730,000,000) to 1,129,000,000 florins (about $565,000,000) over the six months ended July 17.

The bank's gold stocks, however, were said to be sufficent to cover 88 per cent of current liabilities.

Steel Rate This Week 60.6 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 4.2 points to 60.6 per cent of capacity, again the highest for the year, compared with 56.4 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 54.3 per cent of capacity.

The newest operating schedule will place output at the fastest pace since the last week of November, 1938, when the rate was 60.7 per cent of capacity. Highest for 1938 was 62.6 per cent in the week starting Nov. 14.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	36¾	38¾
Bank ofManhattan (.80a)	17¼	18¾
Bank of New York (14)	54	56
Bankers Trust (2)	73	78
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	102
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	33	35
Chase National (1.40)	50	52
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	170	176
Commercial (.8)	13¼	14¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	12¼	13¾
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust(3)	11¾	12¼
Empire Trust (.60)	45½	47½
First National (Boston) (2)	1825	1865
First National (100)	285	370
Guaranty Trust (12)	111¼	121¼
Irving Trust (.60)	40½	42½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	25½	27
National City (1)	112	115
New York Trust (5	30	32
Public (1½)	4¼	5¼
Title Guaranty & Trust		
Insurances Co. Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Ins (1.60)	31¾	33¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	21¼	22¾
American Equitable (1.20)	41¾	43¾
American Reinsurance (1.80)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve (1½)	25½	27
American Surety (2½)	36½	38¼
Automobile (1a)	23¼	24¾
City of N Y (1.20)	29¾	31¼
Connecticut General Life (.80)	22½	23½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	128	130
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	9½	11
Firemen's Newk (40)	43	46¼
General Reinsurance (1a)	39¼	41¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43¾
Globe & Republic (½)	11¾	12¾
Globe & Rutgers	20	22¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Hartford Fire (2)	79	82
Home Ins (1.20a)	33¼	34¼
Homestead (1)	19¼	20¾
Insurance Co of N A	59¼	62
Mass Bonding (3½)	61¾	63¾
Natl Fire (2)	46	48
New Hampshire (1.60a)	16¼	17¾
N Y Fire (1)	25½	27
Nor Riiver (1)	78	82
Phoenix (2a)	34¼	35¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	230	237
St Paul Fire (8)	123½	126½
Springfield (4½a)	370	420
Sun Life (15)	465	475
Travelers (16)	22	23½
U S Fid & G (1)	53	54
U S Fire (2)		

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10 25-27½; export 10.35. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.60; forward 48.40. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.90. Pig iron, No. 2 f. o. b. Eastern Pennsylvania 22.00; Buffalo 21.00; Alabama 17.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 20.00. Antimony, Chinese spot, 14.00 Quicksilver 84.00-90.00. Platinum, pure, 35.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid, 19.00-20.00.

Rayon Firm Changes Name

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—Stockholders of the New Process Rayon Corporation, at a meeting held at the plant of the company at Gloucester, N. J., ratified the change of name of the company to Imperial Rayon Corporation. Controlling interest in the Imperial Rayon Corporation is held by Edward O. Budd Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '43-'40 June	103.10	103.10	103.10
1 3¼s '46-'46	112.00	112.00	112.00
5 3¼s '46-'46	109.17	109.17	109.17
3 3¼s '51-'49	113.13	113.12	113.12
1 3¼s '52-'49	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 2¾s '60-'55	108.8	108.8	108.8
2 3¼s '59-'56	107.20	107.20	107.20
25 3¼s '65-'60			

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-'42	106.7	106.7	106.7

Home Owners Loan

2 3s '52-'44	108.28	108.28	108.28
2 1¼s '47-'45	101.31	101.31	101.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Ep 4½s '46 st	107	107	107
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	29	29
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	106½	106½	106½
1 Allegh&West 4s '98	80	80	80
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
23 Am&For P 5s2030	62	62	62
1 AmIGChem 5¼s '49	102	102	102
6 AmInt5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103½
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	110	21-32	110
1 Am T&T 3¼s '56	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107	107	107
2 Am WW &E 6s '75	108¾	106¾	108¾
1 AnacondaCop4½s'50	28	28	28
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	100	100	100
3 Arm-Del 4s '57	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
14 Arm Del 4s '55	110½	110⅜	110⅜
8 AT&SF 4s '95	93	93	93
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	111	111	111
2 AT&SF 4s adj C-A '62	96	96	96
3 AT&SF adj Cha AL 5s '44	84	84	84
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	65	65	65
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 A C Line 5s '48	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	64	64	64
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	20½	21
4 B&O rfg 6s '96 st	56½	56¼	56½
1 B&O 1s 5s '48 ct	19½	19½	20
4 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20	20	20
4 B&O 5s '96 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
7 B&O 5s '96 F ct	20½	20¼	20¼
22 B&O 5s 2000 D	11¾	11⅝	11¾
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
13 B&O 1st 4s '48	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Bang & Aro 5s '53	106	105½	105½
7 Bell TPa 5s '60 C ⊕	134¾	134¾	134¾
2 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Beth Stl 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Boston & Me 5s '67	34½	34¼	34½
3 Bos&NYAirL4s'55	30½	30	30½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
80 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	79½	79	79
1 BklyQn&SB 1st 5s '41	42	42	42
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95	95
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
1 Buf Gen 4½s '81	33¼	33	33
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38¼	38	38
19 Bush Term 5s '55	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	102	101½	101½
4 CRI Ore Pur 4s '66	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '69 July	116¾	116¼	116¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	118¾	118¼	118¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	124¼	124½	124½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Can Pac 5s '44	93	93	93
4 Can Pac 5s '54	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	72	72	72
6 Can Pac 4s perp	88	88	88
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Cen B Un Pac 5s '48	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s '81	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Certain-td 3½s '48	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	99½	99½	99½
15 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	89½	89½	89½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	104	104	104
1 CB&Q 4se Ill '49	101½	101¼	101½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	17	17	17
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¾	20½	20¾
7 Chic Gt W 5s '59	7½	7	7
13 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
18 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23½	23½	23½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	13¾	13¾	14¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	7	7	7
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	13¾	13	13
5 C R I & P 4s '88	108	108	108
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108½	108½	108½
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	94½	94½	94½
1 Chi & W Ind4¼s '62	92½	92	92½
25 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	91	90¾	91
40 CCC&StL 4½s '77	83¾	83¾	83¾
11 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	77	77	77
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77	77	77	77
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	33½	33¼	33½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	103	103	103
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¾	103¼
3 Columbia G 5s '52May	103	103	103
27 Columbia G 5s 1961	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	121¾	121¾	121¾
49 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106⅜	106¾
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	108¾	108¼	108¼
7 Con Edis 2¾s '58	105	105	105
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Con Rys 4s '54	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	30	29½	30
6 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37¾	37¼	37¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	107½	107½	107½
2 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	60¼	59¼	59½
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	3¾	3¼	3¾
1 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	6	6	6
3 D & R G West 5s '78	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	103	103	103
5 DetTTun4½s'61	10½	10¼	10½
13 Erierfg 5s '75	42	42	42
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	19½	19¼	19¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	13½	13¾	13½
7 Erie cv 4s '53	40	40	40
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
9 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	77¾	77¾	77¾
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	65¾	64¾	64¾
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	102½	102	102
4 Goodrich 6s '45	108	108	108
8 Gt Nor Ry 3½s'52	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '53	91	91	91
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90¾	89¾	89¾
20 Gulf M&N 5s '50	78	77½	78
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	49	49	49
2 Hocing V 4½s'49	120¾	120¾	120¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33½	33¼	33½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	50	49¾	49¾
10 HudAMan inc 5s'57	14½	14¼	14½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	53½	53¼	53½
34 Ill Cen 3½s '52	32½	31¾	32½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54½	54	54½
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	49	48¾	48¾
11 Ill Cen 5s '55	60	60	60
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47¾	47½	47½
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	102	25-32	102 25-32
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107¼	107½
2 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	61½	61½	61½
15 Interb R Tr 7s'32	39	39	39
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	85	84½	84¾
26 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	80	80	80
16 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	86	85½	85½
8 Int Hydro Elec 6s'44	88	88	88
5 Int Paper 5s'55	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99	98¾	98¾
7 Int T&T 4½s'52	67½	67⅜	67½
11 Int T&T 5s '55	71	70¾	71
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	26¾	26½	26¾
7 K C South 5s '50	70	70	70
1 KC Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
17 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100	100	100
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¾	103¼
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	84¼	84¼	84¼
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	107½	107½	107½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	25½	25½	25½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	25	25	25
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	51	51	51
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	87	87	87
22 Lex&East 5s '5	118¼	118	118¼
1 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	87	87
4 Louis&N 5s 2003 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Louis&N 4½s 2003	90½	90½	90½
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou Gas El3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	64½	63	63½
44 Manhat Ry 4s '90	61½	61	61½
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	61½	61	61½
7 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Met Ed 4½s '61	8¾	8	8
2 MetWSideElChi4s'38	103¼	102¾	102¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	42½	42½	42½
4 Mill&Nor1st4½s'39	7	7	7
4 MSP&SSMrtdis'38	70	70	70
3 Mo-Ill 5s '51	21½	21½	21½
1 M K-T-Tex 5s '62A	9	9	9
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17¼	17	17¼
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	31¾	30	31¾
6 Mob & Ohio 4s '38	109	109	109
10 MonWPaPubSv4s'65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Mont Jow 3½s '66	39	39	39
1 Mor & Essex 3s '55	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Mount Pl Pl 3½s '58	100	99½	100
1 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	41½	41½	41½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	106	104½	106
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '61ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat Diar Pr 3½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Nati Steel 3s '65	129½	129½	129½
6 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	104	104	104
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	105	105	105
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'54B	48	48	48
1 N Y & Putnam 4s'93	87½	87	87
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¼	50¼	50¼
14 NYC 4½s 2013	60¼	59½	60
18 NYC cn 4s '98	76	76	76
7 NYC 3½s '46	61¼	61	61
17 NYC cv 3½s'52			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 NYC & HR 4s'42	80	79	80
12 NYC aL Sh 3½s'98	60	60	60
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61	61	61
5 NYCh&St L 5½s'74A	60¾	60¼	60½
12 NY Edis 3¼s'65	51¾	51¼	51¼
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	109½	109¼	109¼
5 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	13¾	14¼	14¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21½	21	21½
3 NY Ry 6s '34 st	14½	14¼	14¼
3 NY Steab 3½s '63	106½	106¼	106½
8 NY Tel 3½s '67	110½	110¼	110¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
19 NY W&Bost4½s '48	2¼	2¼	2¾
4 NL&G Pow 5s '55A	108	108	108
2 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105¼	105¼
65 Nor Pac 6s 2047	88¾	88¼	88¾
1 Nor Pac 2047D	50¾	50¾	50¾
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	47¾	48
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	70½	70¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48¼	48	48
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '87	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ogden&LCha 4s'48 st	8	8	8
4 OreRR&Nav 4s'46	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118¼	118¼	118¼
11 Or-Wash-RR&N 4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pac G&E3¼s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
35 Pac Gas&El4s'64	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	110	110	110
24 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	110	110	110
4 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	90	90	90
12 Pen Co 4s'63	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Penn-Dix 4s'41 A	100	100	100
17 PenP&Lt 4½s'61	104 29-32	104 29-32	104 29-32
5 Pen RR gen 5s'68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR cn4½s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100¾	100¾	100¾
32 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	87⅝	88
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	96	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	88	87⅝	88
7 Pen RR 4s'48	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Pen RR 3½s'70	88¼	88¼	88¼
71 Pen RR 3½s'52	86	85½	85½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	50	50	50
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Phila Co 5s'67	105¾	105¾	106¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Phillippine Ry 4s'37	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 PhillipsPet 3s'48	105	105	105
3 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 PCC & St L 4½s'77	108	108	108
10 PCC&StL 4½s'64	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 PCC & SL 4½s'63	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Pitt Cok&Ir 4½s'52	94¼	94	94¼
5 Pitts&W Va 4½s'58A	24	24	24
1 Pitt&W Va 4½s'59B	25¼	24¾	24¾
21 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	25	24¾	25¼
46 Portl Gen EE 4½s'60	78	77¾	78
1 Porto RicATob 6s '42st	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Potomac El P 3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Radio Keith 6s'41	75	75	75
5 Republic Stl 5½s'54	73¾	73¾	73¾
9 Republic Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Republic Stl 4½s'56	93¾	93¾	93½
4 Richfield Oil 4s'52	94¼	94	94¼
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	32	32	32
5 StLIM&S4½s'60 B	8	8	8
3 StL Peo&NW3s'48	61	61	61
5 StLRR&Pacific5½st	16	16	16
15 St L S F 5s '50B	60	60	60
1 St L S F 4½s '78	9¾	9¼	9¾
15 StLSFP4½s'78cf st	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 St L SW 5s '52	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10½	10½	10½
6 StP&KCShL4½s'41	7	7	7
4 SAS A Pass 4s '43	57½	57½	57½
1 Sea A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 So Kraft 4½s '46	92½	92½	92½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47¼	47	47¼
55 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	46¼	46¾
10 So Pac 4½s '69	47¾	46¾	47¼
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 So Pac ctf 4s '49	60¾	60	60¾
3 So Pac 3½s '46	81	80¾	80¾
16 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	78¼	78¼	78¼
6 South Ry 6½s '56	73	72½	73
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	83¾	83½	83½
8 South Ry sn 5s '94	58½	58	58
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 S W Bell Tel1 3s '68	105¼	105	105
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	90	90	90
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	106¾	106½	106¾
12 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
20 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¼	105	105¼
7 Tex Corp 3s '59	87½	87½	87½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	103¾	103½	103½
5 TexP&MP Ter5½s'64	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Third Ave 4s '60	38½	38¼	38¼
3 Tri-Cont Cor 5½s'48	107½	107½	107½
1 Tri-Utilities 5s '79	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Un Biscuit 5s '42	100	100	100
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	106¼	106¾	106¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	101	101	101
23 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	81¾	81	81¾
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	29	29	29
1 Un Rys St L 4s '34	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 US Steel 3¼s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
30 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
55 Utah P & L 5s '44	78	78	78

Farley's Visit to President May Decide 1940 Program

(Continued from Page 1)

does not consider Mr. Farley a satisfactory presidential candidate, and Mr. Farley, while perhaps not actually considering that he will ever be the party's candidate, nevertheless would like to have himself recognized as qualified.

Third, the President probably resents and resists the great hold that Mr. Farley has on the Party machine, and has reason to be suspicious of local Democratic organizations, from Jersey City to Kansas City. In this sense, Mr. Roosevelt probably is irked by Mr. Farley's independent challenge. On the other hand, not inconsistently, he may underestimate the importance of this hold on the rank and file of the Party Organization.

Finally, there is a cleavage between the two men in underlying viewpoint. Mr. Roosevelt is not a Party man, but supports unification of the Progressive movement.

Mr. Farley is an organization man to the tips of his toes.

Mr. Roosevelt is a reformer, a New Dealer.

Farley Puts Party First

Mr. Farley has given plenty of support to the New Deal, but many believe he wants to go slow now. Certainly, on what may become the real issue, Mr. Farley would never sacrifice the Democratic Party to the New Deal.

Thus, the President has more faith in his own hold on the common people than on Mr. Farley's strength with the organization. He prefers "the people" to "the Party."

The most tangible question to which these various points of disagreement boil down, is on proper party strategy in the coming months. Mr. Farley is reported to have said, some two months ago, that the President could be nominated and elected to a third term—if he would announce his intentions within the next six months. If he still insists that the President declare himself speedily, he is probably going to be disappointed. And the firm of Roosevelt and Farley will be close to dissolution.

Neither Desire a Break

But neither the President nor Mr. Farley want to make a break. They have been good friends, and are still on excellent personal terms. Mr. Farley probably is hurt and resentful, deep inside, at the President's attitude. Yet, so great is his loyalty that Mr. Roosevelt, by a sincere, reasoned, and completely full outline of his political plans, might still win back the Farley support.

That is the problem of the Hyde Park week end. Unless the President takes Mr. Farley completely into his confidence, there is little prospect of future co-operation, and a breakdown in the old firm would probably mean that the President could not dominate the Democratic convention next year.

It might presage a deep split within the Party. It might mean the end of Mr. Roosevelt and of the New Deal in its present incarnation.

It may take some time for the real meaning and consequences of the Hyde Park meeting to be discovered. The Nation has every reason to be eagerly attentive.

Effective, Says President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 24 (AP) —President Roosevelt today described his conversation with James A. Farley as one of a series of talks they had been having since 1928. Considerable speculation had arisen as to whether the two had taken up the question of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt.

Sitting in an open car under a huge oak tree on his estate, with Mr. Farley dropping a foot on the running board, the President told newsmen if he were writing the story he was afraid he would have to make it very uninteresting.

He said he was afraid that he could not speculate and would have to stick to the truth, which was that the two leaders of the Democratic Party had just been having another of the regular talks they had been having since 1928. The talks had been fairly effective, he said, and would continue to be so.

Mr. Roosevelt said it was the eleventh year of talks with Mr. Farley and that they were continuing along the same tenor. What reporters could get out of that declaration, he said he did not know.

The statement, however, was broad enough to cover the possibility that the President and Mr. Farley had touched on third-term possibilities. It also was sufficiently broad to imply that those possibilities had not been mentioned.

Mr. Farley himself originally had intended to see reporters, but he injected only a few remarks of no particular import.

The President somewhat silenced Mr. Farley, apparently, by telling newsmen he did not think they would get any more information from either of them.

"Nobody is going to catch up with me," Mr. Farley remarked. He sails for Europe this week.

While waiting for the Postmaster General to drive from Keene, N. H., where he visited his son, Mr. Roosevelt spent the day quietly, resting and chatting with week-end guests at his stone and stucco home.

With Mrs. Roosevelt and one of his former law partners, Col. Harry Hooker, the President attended morning services at the little country church of which he is Senior Warden.

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector of St. James Episcopal church, read a lesson from the Book of Leviticus, which is a compilation of old Hebrew laws.

In his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Wilson suggested that the communicants make a law for themselves. He proposed this one: "thou shalt be a helpful Christian, thus sayeth the Lord."

The President slept late this morning after getting home shortly before midnight from a clambake at Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau's estate near Fishkill.

Sitting at a table spread under a massive oak tree, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt ate steamed clams, chicken, sweet potatoes and corn and then joined in the singing of some old songs.

Afterward, the President called the figures for a Virginia reel in the drawing room of the Morgenthau colonial home, and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Secretary led the old-time dance.

Business Index In Excise Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury reported that many of its important excise taxes yielded more revenue in the fiscal year which ended June 30 than in the previous year, contrary to a general decline of Treasury revenues.

Increases were reported in the yields from levies on liquor, tobacco, gasoline, electric energy, tires, telephone tolls, and playing cards. The poor state of business in the first half of the fiscal year caused declines, however, in the revenue from taxes on automobiles, trucks, refrigerators, accessories, and theater admissions.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, practically all of the excise taxes, including the automotive group, were running ahead of last year.

The fiscal year's collections from excise taxes except liquor and sugar, totaled $1,602,817,023, a decrease of $85,710,601 from the previous 12 months. The liquor tax total of $587,799,700, however, was $19,821,099 higher.

Employment Study Included in Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins announced July 22 that many of the 1940 census questions would be devoted to an intensive study of unemployment.

Disclosing the tentative questions for the regular 10-year check-up on the population, Mr. Hopkins said that 11 of 28 would deal with employment and wages.

The census taker will want to know, for instance, how many people were working and not working; how long not working and why, whether they are looking for work; their previous work experience; how many weeks worked in the last year, and how much earned.

Previous censuses carried sketchy questions about occupations, but no complete census of unemployment has been taken before, although a voluntary postcard count of the unemployed was made in November, 1937.

2 Illinois Brothers Seek Plane Endurance Record

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Hunter and Humphrey Moody, Decatur, Ill., brothers, hopped off July 23 in their small monoplane, Miss Springfield, toward what they hoped would be a new light plane endurance record.

They spent the first night aloft without incident.

Humphrey reported next morning by radio that Hunter had done most of the flying thus far.

The world record for light planes is 218 hours. It was set last year by Clyde Schleiper and Harley and Thomas Long of Long Beach, Calif.

Symphony by the Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—So successful was the first "Symphony by the Sea," which recently drew 3,000 to the Open Air Memorial Theater of Santa Monica High School, that the Music Arts Society has announced a second concert, for the night of Aug. 16.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN N. HUNTER
FOOD BROKER
39 Lewis Wharf, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

GRAND VIEW HOME, Vergennes, Vermont—Unsurpassed mountain view; home cooking; low rates; near swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rent furnished or sale, home built for comfort of family of 5; owner moving West; expansive view over tree tops; Spring Valley, 15 minutes from White House. Address N. H., 4707 Indian Lane N. W. Also home owned by same family for sale or rent, 21 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, QUE.—First class accommodation, $1.00 and $1.50; free parking; near Christian Science church. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Wi. 7344.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (160th)—Unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 121 E. 77 St., Apt. 2N—Cool, quiet room, redecorated, well appointed; with-without housekeeping; subway, buses. RU 8-8974.

N. Y. C., 305 W. 84th St.—Large and small room, comfortably furnished; near all transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1316 Euclid St., N. W.—Clean, attractive front room, cool; 3 exposures; Beautyrest mattress. COlumbia 0241.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6. Bo. 8-5827—Sunday double room; day or week; $1 per person; very near Fair.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 84-74 169 St. Republic 9-4792—Cool, comfortable, private home; conveniences; 7-min. drive to Fair, near bus and subway. 30 min. to Times Sq.

TAILORING

MRS. LANE, 74 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H.—Expert Tailoring and Alterations on Suits and Coats.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 116 W. 14th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4404 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Haig's Bakery
Try Our Own Make Ice Cream
Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
Open Sundays and Holidays
2473 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOANS on REAL ESTATE
Five Per Cent First Mortgage Loans on improved District of Columbia real estate.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
Realtor
Tower Bldg. Washington

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1786 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE
AUBURN

NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS HATS HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

Summer Sale
on
These Famous Makes of Shoes
ARCH PRESERVER, WALK-OVER, RED CROSS, AIR TRED
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON—PORTLAND—RUMFORD

INVESTIGATE
RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE
Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service.
FRED C. McKENNEY'S
Cities Service Stations
College and Sabattus Sts., Lewiston
Minot Avenue, Auburn

Dollar Days Come But Once a Year
This Is the Week
Friday and Saturday the Days
CRONIN & ROOT
127 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Sell Good Clothes

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2181 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

MAINE
PORTLAND
(Continued)

THE NEW WAY TO CARE FOR STERLING SILVERWARE
Pamilla
SILVER CHESTS
$5.00 $6.00 $10.00
To Hold 84-102-200 pieces
Write or call for folder
PREVENT TARNISH
J. A. MERRILL CO., INC.
303 CONGRESS STREET

COSTUME JEWELRY
Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Note the Quality . . . then the price
NO-MEND
SILK HOSIERY
has both . . . high in quality . . . moderate in price . . . $1.00 to $1.35 per pair, less in three-pair boxes.
Exclusive with us in Portland, Maine
Owen, Moore's
505-507 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

A New Department on Our Second Floor
Art Supplies for Artists
Drafting Supplies for Draftsmen
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

PHOTO-FINISHING
That's Really Superior
We make pictures out of snapshots with our superior finishing and our "Panel Art" prints. Send us your negatives. Prompt service.
BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 PREBLE ST. • PORTLAND, ME.

Rate
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
22 PLEASANT ST. PHONE 364

When in Concord, N. H.
Stop at
HENRY'S TYDOL SUPER SERVICE
35 South Main Street
The Official Stopping Place

KEN-ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KICKERNICK UNDIES
With the patented pleat of absolute comfort are sold in Concord at
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Morrill Bldg.
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment, Courteous Service
We make our own Ice Cream from the Very Best Cream Obtainable
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables Pastry
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DOVER
(Continued)

Farnham's
Jantzen Swim Suits for Men, Women and Children
432 Central Avenue
Tel. 320

LACONIA

I SAW IN THE CITIZEN
comes into hundreds of conversations every day around Laconia and elsewhere showing that the
CITIZEN
should be and is considered a household need. *The Only Daily in the Lake Vacation Area!* Laconia residents always have the Evening
CITIZEN
sent when they go on their vacations. Many of our summer people take it all year round. They recognize the value of this newsy sheet.
LACONIA EVENING CITIZEN

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
637 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Depot. Sq. Filling Station
Expert Lubrication
Goodyear Tires Jenney Gas
Tel. 600 Laconia, N. H.

WATCHES
Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin
Gruen, Marmon
Latest Models for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Native Poultry
Vegetables Fresh Fish
ROBERTS MARKET
Tel. 207 Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back
Day in and day out Leavitt's endeavors to serve you better and better. N. H.'s greatest department store offers you big stocks of quality merchandise, guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.
LEAVITT'S

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

WHALEN'S
Where your luggage needs are met
Now centrally located at
1039 ELM STREET
N. J. Whalen & Co.

July Clearance
Look over your needs sir, and lay in a supply at these fine savings
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 ELM STREET

Electrolux Gas Refrigerator
No Moving Parts
Your Best Buy in Automatic Refrigeration
Manchester Gas Company

Hurry Hurry Hurry!
Last Week for Hill's July Clearance Sale
JAMES W. HILL CO.

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Values! Values! Values!
The Whole State has been waiting for
Mooney's Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
Starts July 27
Store wide sale—means your entire home furnished or pieces added or replaced at great savings!
A. A. Mooney Furniture Co.
Franklin and West Central Sts.

The Doorway to Better Furniture
Summer Prices Exceptionally Low. Take advantage of this to remodel those rooms you have wished to for so long.
We deliver anywhere in N. H.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

When You Think of INSURANCE *Why Not Think of*
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1173 Elm Street Telephone 5772

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
80 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN
PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at Popular Prices
161 Main Street Tel. 64

RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
3 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1063

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1048

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT
BRATTLEBORO

At the A. F. Roberts Store
Fine Display of Useful Gifts
China, Glassware, Lamps, Electrical Appliances.
Large variety of household articles.
Headquarters for Paint and Wallpaper
COMER IN
116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA
NEWPORT NEWS

New Play Suits
$3.98
Sun Shop—First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Wills
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA
HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

CHAPMAN PRINTING CO.
Commercial Printing Publications
921 Federal Ave. Phone 5459

Canada

ALBERTA
BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Direct Imports of
British Woolens, Linens, Novelties and Antiques
Also Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Wear

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
There's a Reason
More and More People Are Shopping at "The Bay"

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-3051
130 2ND AVE WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA
CALGARY
(Continued)

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY
Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114 26115

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
"DICTATOR"
The Shoe which Dictates the Footwear Fashion for Men

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
SHOE REPAIRING
Mail Orders Filled
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA
WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
Phone 42 281
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

"BIDDY"
Luncheon — Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

ONTARIO
HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels at Summer Prices, Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lonsridge Street Tel. 4-3442

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Gift Wrapping. Religious. Etching boxes. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-62, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
The Maryland
Smart Residential Apartment
839 East South Temple Street Was 8433

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractively furnished single room and doubles, with and without bath; twin beds; residential section; near transportation. Vir. 7-0079. 115-10 Park Lane South. HEMMINGER.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Beautiful 21 card $1. assortment. Economy, Humorous, Etchings, Religious, Everydays, Gift Wrappings, Stationery. Good Profits. Request Samples. Heather Greetings. Dept. 847, Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Living room, 2 unusually good bedrooms, dinette and kitchenette; excellent location and management; $55 heated. STREET & CO. INC., 30 Federal St., Boston, Lib. 4426, or Kinross Apts., Mrs. Ivy Hill, manager. Asp 3872.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at 248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 18 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

FURNITURE

for your lawn and verandah inexpensively priced

Third Floor

Smallman & Ingram Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

Milk Cream Ice Cream Butter Cheese

PHONE 2-4281

PRODUCERS DAIRY

The label of good shopping value

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.

110-112 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*

133 Sparks Street 2-3773

78 Bank Street 2-4702

Mutual Press Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES of HOSIERY

P. F. Howe, C.L.U.

LIFE INSURANCE

PENSION BONDS

Annuities, immediate and deferred.

386 First Avenue 7-1926

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

THE EVENING CITIZEN

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

BUDGET BUNDLE!

Here is a service with everything finished and no extra charges at a remarkably low rate. Telephone us today for particulars.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS City-Wide Service

Service Any Time, Anywhere

H. W. Mutch

(Formerly Manager Arch-Aid Shoe Co.)

Now located at 1179 Bay St. offering PERSONALIZED SERVICE in Women's High Grade Shoes

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster

UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS

Have Your Work Done by Experts

"It Costs No More" Estimates Free

HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

YOU CAN DEPEND ON

GIBSONS

CLEANERS LTD.

CLEANERS and DYERS OF GARMENTS—CURTAINS—DRAPES—RUGS—UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

1315 DAVENPORT ROAD ME. 3501

A Distinctive Service

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon

LYndhurst 6962

256½ Runnymede Road

BAIN BROTHERS

Paints and Wallpaper Store

GLIDDEN'S PAINT

EMPIRE WALLPAPER

1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Diana Restaurant

187 YONGE STREET

183 BLOOR STREET WEST

Delicious Food Well Served

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS

RESTAURANTS

SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

W. E. BRIDGMAN

JEWELLER

"Gifts for Every Occasion"

Fine stationery, jewelry, and watch repairs

343 EGLINTON AVE. W. (at Oriole Pkwy.) MOHAWK 9747

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for Fine English Dinnerware . . .

such famous makes as Minton, Wedgwood, Royal Albert, Aynesley . . . names that are symbolic of superlative texture, beauty of design and colour, world famous assortments . . . yours for the choosing at . . .

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Now Buy the Best for Less—In Our

SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTIONS

Everything for Every Man

Max Beauvais 385 St. James Street W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

Use the Phone — We Deliver

JAY WOLFE INC.

MAKERS OF "Quality Furs"

COLD STORAGE

12 Months' Insurance

Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL OIL *DOllard 4601

Upper-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

FURS OF QUALITY by **Grande & Marchand** LIMITED

1450 St. Catherine Street W.

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal Phone Lancaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

BUTTERNUT LODGE

STE. ROSE BOULEVARD WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.

BREAKFAST TEA

LUNCHEON DINNER

Recommended by Auto Clubs

W. B. NOURSE, Proprietor — Phone St. Eustache 609-13

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits and vegetables—with free delivery.

FOODLAND, Ltd.

New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave. Same Phone — 6641

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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IMPORT AGENTS WANTED—We are sole distributors for 1st Class Danish Kieselguhr Pits (Infusorial Earth) and require able agents all over Europe. Best insulation material against heat, cold, sound, etc. FISCHER & GABE, Raadhusvej 18, Charlottenlund, Denmark.

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SECRETARIAL staff, reliable permanent or temporary supplied introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

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LONDON, S. E. 3—Two small unfurnished flats, 3 rooms each, every convenience, 62, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath; Greenwich 2780.

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KENSINGTON, London, Warwick Gardens — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l., and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 6758. Box W-431, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Kensington — Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely; some meals as required; near Christian Science church, 45, Russell Rd.; Western 6861.

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European Local Classified (Continued)

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Solid fumed Oak 2 ft., 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock mush in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

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Specialists in

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High Class Grocery and Provisions

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MILK and DAIRY SERVICE

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Limited

Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk

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The Ealing Hygienic Laundry

FELIX ROAD, EALING

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De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

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Beautiful Irish Linens and Laces

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Ready-to-Wear or Made to Measure as preferred

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Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices.

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(HAIRDRESSER)

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THEO. RENZ-BUSER

Tel. 4.57.68 Münchensteinerstr. 130

(BAKER AND CONFECTIONER)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Au Bon Marché

Bern Spitalgasse 3-7

for Genuine Swiss Souvenirs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Swiss Scarfs and other Fancy Articles

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Tel. 29.464 5% Rabattmarken

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GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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14, Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux

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Gramos T. S. F. Disques

Bruckner - Guignard

RUE DU RHONE 98

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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—

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Cooking and Heating by Gas

Bathrooms, Laveiaries, Wash Houses, etc.

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G. WÄCKERLIN

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Toutes applications Téléphone, Radio, Néon

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rue Neuve 3—1 Et. Tel. 31.697—29.668

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

Permanent and Finger Waving

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11 Rue du Pré Tel. 2.64.86

MAGASIN DE CHOCOLATS BONBONS BISCUITS

Madame Lang

Chauderon 25

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne

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WINTERTHUR

SÜSSWEIN

liefert in Flaschen

ALBERT GANZ

Ossingen, Kt. Zürich

(Non-alcoholic wine!)

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter

Founded 1870

Niederdorfstrasse 90

Zürich 1

TEA ROOM

Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates

Branch House:

LUNCH and TEA ROOM

Zum "RÜDEN"

Limmatquai 42

Ladies' Ready Made Garments

Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk

Mettler

LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

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FRITZ ANDERMATT

ZURICH 6

(Painter and Decorator) Im Elsaesan Zeil 12

AUTO—K. ROSSERIE

OTTO KUSTERER

Rheinhardstrasse 11-15

Tel. 2.37.16

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Albrecht Schlapfer

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Complete Trousseaux

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15, ADDERLEY STREET Cape Town, S. A.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

BALD EAGLE

The bald eagle isn't bald at all. His white pate feathers just make him look that way. A master of the skies, this eagle has long been a symbol of freedom and power. Eagles mate for life.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Fireplace 'Draw'?

The draft of a fireplace results from the upward current of gases in the chimney, and the fireplace is said to "draw" well if this upward current is rapid and continuous.

The cause of the draft is the difference between the temperature inside the chimney and that outside. The gases which result from the wood or coal burning in the fireplace are hot and lighter in weight than the cooler air of the room. Any substance lighter than air tends to rise, and the amount of draft or upward current in the chimney increases with an increase in the difference in weight of the gases in the chimney and the air outside.

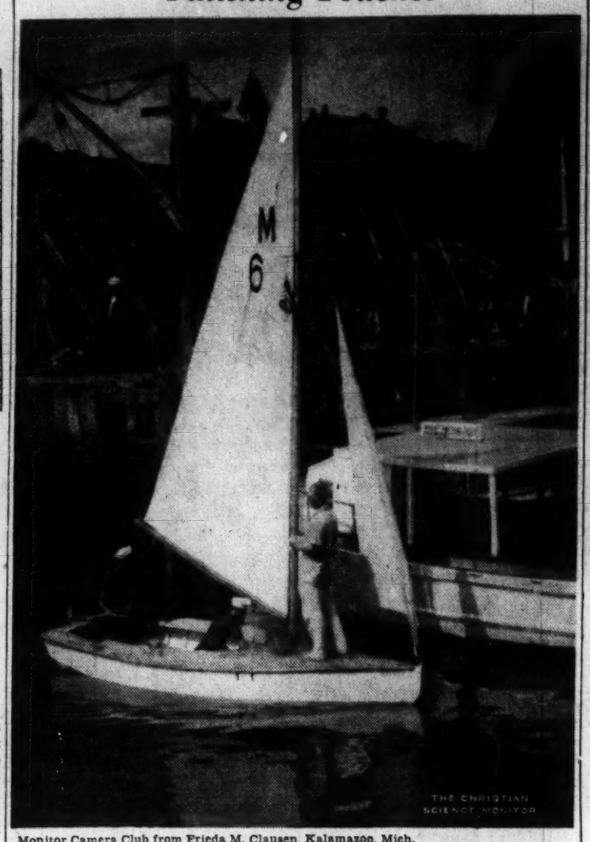
For a good draft, three conditions are necessary: (1) The space in the chimney should be just large enough to carry off the hot gases, otherwise, descending current may enter the chimney and cause the fireplace to smoke; (2) the chimney should be fairly high, for the draft increases with the height of the column of hot gases; (3) two chimneys should not be connected, for if they have drafts of different strengths, the chimney that draws better is likely to cause a descending current in the other chimney.

For a chimney to "draw" well, the column of gases indicated by X-Y should be much lighter than the air column, A-B.

There is a limit to the practical height of chimneys, for if they are too high, the top of the column of gases inside will become cool and dense, interfering with the draft. Consequently, high industrial chimneys are frequently made with hollow walls so that the still-air space between the walls will act as an insulator against the loss of heat and the column of gas will stay hot longer.

It was Benjamin Franklin who said that fireplaces should be adopted in cases where the smallest quantity of heat was to be obtained from a given quantity of fuel. However, regardless of their lack of economy of heat, fireplaces will probably continue to be popular because of the cheerful glow of light they furnish and the sense of peace and contentment possible while resting in an easy chair before the fire.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Finishing Touches



Monitor Camera Club from Frieda M. Clausen, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A small sailboat in Gloucester Harbor, New England's famous fishing center.

Odds and Ends

All Credit to the Inventors

Since the organization of the American patent system in 1836, more than 2,000,000 inventions, trademarks, and labels have been patented or registered, an average of 20,000 every year for 100 years.

Double-Decked Tunnel

A unique feature in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is the 1,677-foot double-decked tunnel through the hill on Yerba Buena Island, a "stepping stone" to the side of the Golden Gate International Exposition and in the great strides across San Francisco Bay.

Daily Anecdote

Politeness

While appearing at a dinner given in his honor in Denver, Marshal Foch found one of the other guests extremely critical of French politeness.

"There is nothing in it but wind," the man remarked contemptuously.

"Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire," the Marshal replied calmly, "yet it eases the jolts along life's highway wonderfully."

Daily Quotation

REMEMBER this: Whatever is truly beneficial to you will be beneficial to others.
—ANON.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Carmona, Gen. Oscar de Fragoso (ôs'-kẽr thĕ frȧ-gō'-zōō kẽr-mō'-nȧ)—President of Portugal.

Grenzmark (grĕnts'-märk') —Name of Hitler's new personal plane (means "Border March").

Honma, Lieut. Gen. Masaharu (mä-sä-hä-rōō hôn-mä—even accent)—Japanese Army Commander in Tientsin.

Hurban, Vladimir (vlà'-dyĕ-mēr hōōr'-bȧn) — Czechoslovakian Minister to U. S.

Kioseivanoff, George (kĕ'-ô-sä'-văn-ôf) — Premier of Bulgaria.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Pâris (lyût'-năn' dĕ vĕ'-sō' pä'-rēs') —French trans-Atlantic flying boat.

Monteiro, Gen. Pedro G. (pä'-thrōō mônn-tâ'-ĕ-rōō)—Chief of Staff of Brazilian Army.

Pankratyeff, M. I. (pŭn-krä'-tyĭf) — New Public Prosecutor of the Soviet Union.

Tashiro, Shigenori (shi-gĕ-nô-rĭ tä-shi-rō—even accent) —Japanese Consul General in Tientsin.

Yamawaki, Lieut. Gen. Masataka (mä-sä-tä-kä yä-mä-wä-ki—even accent) — Japanese Vice-Minister of War.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

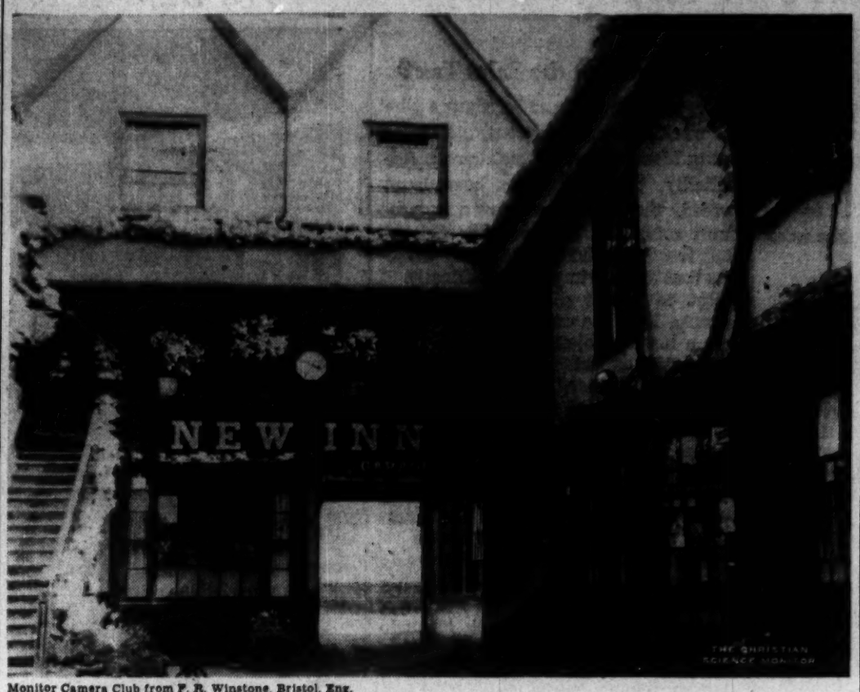
Beneš, Eduard (bĕ'-nĕsh)—Former President of Czechoslovakia and now a lecturer at the University of Chicago.

Memel (mā'-mĕl)—Former German territory, annexed by Lithuania in 1923.

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis de (dē rē'-shē-lyû')—French cardinal and statesman.

Key: ãle, châotic, câre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hẽre, ẽvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

What's In a Name?



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

The New Inn in Gloucester, England, is one of Britain's oldest, dating from 1457.

In Lighter Vein

Even

"If I'd known you were so extravagant I would never have married you."

"If I hadn't been, father would never have let you."—Pathfinder.

Just the Thing

With the 200 ponds left him in his father's will he started a small business of his own in 1934.—Weekly Paper.

A duck farm, we presume.
—Humorist.

Expectancy of Good

An Irishman built his fence three feet high and four feet wide. When asked why he had built it wider than high, he answered: "So if anyone kicks it over it will be higher than it was in the first place!"

Annoying

Passenger (rushing on to platform): "Shall I catch the express—has it gone yet?"

Station-master: "Don't worry, sir. The train's late."

Passenger: "Late? It's disgraceful the way these railways are run."—Berliner Illustrierte.

We've Heard of People Talking a Lot and Saying Nothing

Mary had been taken by her aunt to see a parade, but they got there rather late and Mary had to glimpse what she could of it through a tiny gap between adults in front of her. On the way home a neighbor greeted her with "Hello, Mary! Did you see the parade?"

"Well, Mrs. Blake," Mary replied, "I did a lot of looking, but not very much seeing."

Conversion Imminent

Dr. J. M. Buckley, a Methodist divine, was once asked to conduct an experience meeting at a negro church in the South.

A woman arose and bore witness to the preciousness of her religion as a light bringer and comfort giver.

"That's good, Sister!" commented Dr. Buckley. "But now about the practical side. Does your religion make you strive to prepare your husband a good dinner? Does it make you look after him in every way?"

Just then Dr. Buckley sensed the negro preacher yanking his coat tails and whispering ardently: "Press dem questions; press dem questions, Doctor; dat's my wife."

Party Fun

Soup's Served

This is a hilarious game for everyone. On cards, previously prepared, are printed the ingredients of this "party soup": carrots, beans, peas, onions, celery, pepper, salt, parsley, turnips, rice, water, etc.

Choose about 15 persons, each of whom is to wear one of these cards fastened to his back. Papers and pencils are passed to all, which are to be used in collecting the names of the ingredients of this party soup. Those wearing cards dodge about, trying to make it difficult for the other players to write down all the names of the things that go into this soup.

The first person to complete his list of all 15 ingredients wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Brevities

Punch (C): "A father should study his family at breakfast," says a writer. He may, for all we know, through a hole he makes in his newspaper.

Wall Street Journal: Another impediment to marriage nowadays is the increasing difficulty in supporting the government and a wife on one income.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

International Relations

Kansas City, Mo.

A woman from Switzerland, a newcomer to the United States, desired very much to attend school and learn English so that her little son "would not be ashamed of her," as she expressed it. She called the superintendent's office.

The person who talked with her was a member of a University Women's Club. She called the executive secretary of this Club for the name of some member who might volunteer to tutor the woman. A member who is a trained teacher offered to help her, so that she might be able to enter classes.

The newcomer made rapid progress. In return she cleaned, baked, and performed numerous lovely services for this teacher. She contributed so much help, in fact, that the teacher offered to pay her.

"Oh, no, that would spoil the whole thing," replied the "student."

Of such stuff is international friendship made.

The Queen Mary's Funnel

The forward funnel of the Queen Mary is 70 feet in height from the boatdeck—a foot higher than the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City. The diameter of each funnel is 30 feet, and would permit three modern locomotives, placed abreast, to pass through; or would enclose the hull of the first Cunarder, the "Britannia."

A Verse for Today . . .

But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him.—I COR. 8:6.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Old Mill*

By LE PELLEY

OUR SCENE CHANGES FROM THE BOYS ON THE RIVER TO AN OLD AGE-RUINED MILL IN A LONELY SECTION CALLED INDIAN SWAMP, JUST BELOW BLACK BEAVER POINT
IN SPITE OF ITS DESOLATE APPEARANCE THE MILL IS NOT DESERTED ! FROM ONE OF THE UPPER WINDOWS A STRANGE FIGURE WATCHES CAUTIOUSLY !
Hmm... A LAD ARRIVES AT THE LANDING —
THERE'S THE OLD MILL SO THIS MUST BE THE PLACE I AM TO LEAVE THIS BAG....
.... CERTAINLY A LONELY SPOT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least That's My Opinion!*

Well, we walked and walked at the fair today —
Saw buildings of all shapes —
And color —
ICE CREAM
But one of the smallest ones —
Had the nicest exhibit of all!

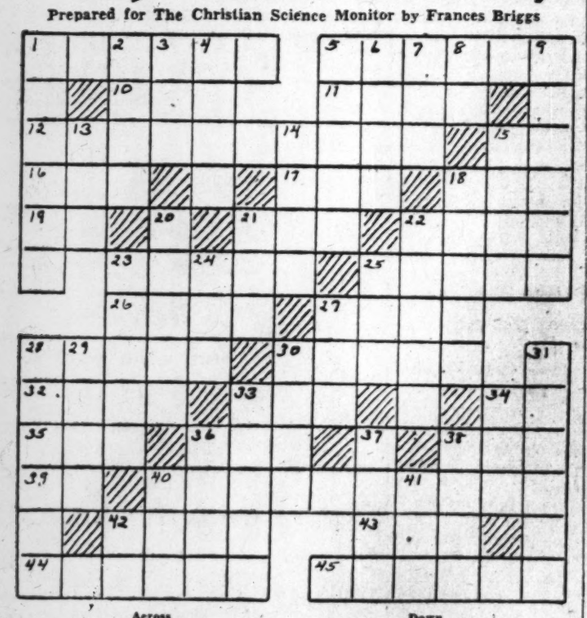
The Adventures of Waddles—*An Unfair Exchange*

By THE HAGERS

THE MORNING SUN PEEPED THROUGH MY TENT. I SAW, TO MY ASTONISHMENT,
THAT WHERE MY COOKY JAR HAD BEEN THERE STOOD AN OLD PAIL MADE OF TIN.
INSIDE, NO SUGAR COOKIES GOOD, BUT PEBBLES, ROCKS, AND BITS OF WOOD.
"A JOKE, NO DOUBT," I SAID PERPLEXED. I WONDER WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Ezra was a noted what?
6—Who was father of Shephatiah?
10—What is a plural of "os"?
11—Who was an Asherite, of sons of Ulla?
12—If you visited Tananarive, you would be on what island?
13—Pages (abbr.).
16—What suffix is used to form feminine nouns?
17—Who was Greek god of flocks and pastures?
18—What would be name of new month if we used Cotsworth calendar?
19—What exclamation expresses surprise?
21—A maxim is what?
22—What is a county of southeastern Alabama?
23—What is a mechanical man?
25—Where was Baubo worshiped?
26—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel?
27—What is any of various flat-jointed prickly pears of tropical America?
28—Who is little negro slave girl in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
30—What puppet appears with Judy?
32—Who was a Hararite, father of Shammah?
33—What book follows Book of Esther in Bible?
34—What is a river of southern China?
35—What is the opposite of "no"?
36—What insect produces honey?
38—What is a varying measure of yarn?
39—What is a suffix forming verbs?
40—If you visited Toowoomba, whom would you see (sing.)?
42—Hotels are what?
43—What is a river of eastern France?
44—What do elocutionists do?
45—What were members of Sanhedrin called?

Down

1—Who was second of Jacob's sons by Leah?
2—Wands are what?
3—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
4—What is an evergreen Asiatic shrub having edible young leaves and seeds?
5—What large parrot has a very long tail?
6—Who was brother of Uz?
7—What is a river of North Carolina?
8—Symbol for thorium is what?
9—What is a city and seaport of Italy?
13—What tree is mentioned only in Book of Isaiah?
14—What is a kind of short gaiter?
15—What is name of a city of Illinois?
18—Who was daughter of Asher?
20—A palfrey is what?
21—What was relationship of Shachia to Shaharaim?
22—A rinka fadda is a dance, plant, or cloth—which?
23—What are stretched one above another to mark off a prize ring?
24—What is a Turkish title of courtesy?
25—A kind of verbal quibble is what?
27—What is a small cask?
28—Who was known as the Water Poet?
29—What do you call a molding with S-shaped profile?
30—You would speak of John Masefield as what?
31—What were the Emim of the Bible?
33—Who was father of David?
34—Where would you find a trepang?
36—What is bagging or central part of a fishing net?
37—Who was son of Jehiel?
38—Row of words extending across a page is what?
40—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
41—Movable cover is what?
42—What suffix signifies "of"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

$500,000,000 a Day

Congress is preparing to spend most of this week—say five days—on the President's lending-spending bill. In a hurry to get home the legislators are expected to add $2,500,000,000 to the potential national debt before the week is out.

The lending name for this bill may save it from the widespread impatience of the public with spending, but many of the loans contemplated are no longer called "self-liquidating" and if the risk in them were not great they would be made by private lenders. In the end many of these loans will be paid by the taxpayer, not the borrower, and it is only wise to face the fact. Therefore the bill is largely a spending measure.

There are good economists who believe that the Government must continue to sluice money into the investment stream to make up for the drought of private investment. Today there are few countries in the world where government money (especially for the tremendous rearmament programs) is not supporting the national economy. And many students believe that modern industrial countries have passed into a state where private enterprise will not suffice; that there must be government-made work or a large part of the population supported in idleness.

We are not ready to accept that belief, but even if it be assumed to be correct the investment of national funds should be handled with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny. Money should not be thrown in at the rate of $500,000,000 a day by a Congress in a hurry to go home and plainly operating under the old log-rolling scheme of distributing the "pork" not according to need or wisdom, but according to the local demand for Federal funds and the votes required to open the Treasury gates.

Britain's Food Reserves

In the spring of 1917 it was not generally known (though the Government was acutely conscious of it) that Great Britain's food supply was gravely endangered by the activity of German submarines. But for the speedy adoption of the convoy system for the protection of merchant ships Britain might have been starved out. Remembering that perilous moment the country is today bound to take drastic steps to prevent any such danger's arising again.

Although Germany and Italy continue to build large numbers of submarines these vessels no longer present the same disturbing menace. With new means of detecting and destroying them, the British Navy appears confident that it can deal with them.

On the other hand, it should be remembered that owing to disarmament under the naval agreements, Great Britain today has fewer cruisers and destroyers than it had during the World War; it has a larger population to feed; and its agricultural production has diminished. Moreover, if submarines are less effectual than they used to be, airplanes are now a far more deadly weapon than they were, and are capable of attacking ships at sea and in harbor, and of destroying warehouses.

It follows that the provision of food for the people is one of the major tasks in preparation for defense. If supplies from overseas could be cut off or seriously reduced for a comparatively short time the British people would be threatened with starvation. For that reason the British Government has already taken some measures for storing reserves, and the Air Raid Defense League is urging it to go much further and accumulate reserves in peacetime on a large scale (say, to the value of £80,000,000). Supplies could be bought and carried now more cheaply than in wartime, and without disturbing the exchanges.

One difficulty is that many necessary articles of food are perishable, and cannot be put for a long time in cold storage; but there is no reason why certain other necessary materials, such as timber and metals, should not be imported in their stead. In proportion as these had been provided in advance, ships in wartime would be released for food.

Such considerations as these are among the manifold preoccupations of the British Government in preparing its schemes of defense. Preparations for war must dislocate the whole economy of a great nation, but if planned with deliberation in peacetime disorder can be avoided and decisions taken with calm consideration of their consequences. That is one of the differences between the "bloodless war" that is being waged today and war itself.

Showdown on the Sales Tax?

The position of those legislators who are working for a 2 per cent retail sales tax in Massachusetts is not heroic. Admittedly, the session has been long; agreed, that the nine-point tax program submitted by Governor Saltonstall treads on the toes of many interests that are not impotent politically.

But to accept a sales tax merely because it is the easiest way to sidestep a hard problem is not what Massachusetts expects from its General Court. Quite aside from the manifest injustices inherent in a levy that puts a heavier burden on the poor man than it does the moderately wealthy, is the fact that a sales tax would remove virtually all the pressure for economy now exerted on officials of the Commonwealth and its cities and towns.

Citizens who do not want to pay out four or five dollars in sales tax pennies for every dollar taken off their property tax should make it clear to the legislators that the time to discuss the sales tax will be after Governor Saltonstall's nine-point program—which raises most of its funds from an increased income tax on those best able to pay it—has been passed, and thoroughly tried.

Gardens in the Sky

Mars, ruddy spotlighted planet seen in the northern hemisphere as scarcely rising above the southern horizon, is nevertheless venturing close enough to earth to enable astronomers in the southern hemisphere to try for his picture.

Why didn't somebody think of making photographs before? All the good "likenesses" of Mars known to the world today are drawings made by Schaeber, Campbell, Hussey, Lowell, Trumpler and others. So far as the main markings are concerned, most of the sketches, though made independently, are remarkably similar.

The answer is that clouds and atmospheric disturbances on both the earth and Mars affect the appearance of the planet within a relatively short period of time. As long exposures are necessary, it isn't as simple to get details as one might think. And the more magnification of the image attempted, the more the atmospheric shimmy or twinkle is magnified too.

Meanwhile, a reassuring note to farmers. They really need not fear possible planetary neighbors. Even though the grass on the other side of space may be greener, cabbages larger, and watermelons sweeter, before Congress meets again there will be plenty of time to think about tariffs.

Maybe they don't have competitive products anyway in Martian gardens. Astronomers elsewhere have been busy studying the planet through the spectroscope, which analyzes the light coming from it. At least one, Dr. Peter Millman at David Dunlap Observatory, says there's too much blue and blue green on Mars. Vegetation on earth tends toward the yellow and yellow-green. Even so, there are many lower plants on this planet, algae and their kind, possessing blue-green pigment. It's entirely possible that Martian vegetation may never have progressed beyond such forms.

Is One House Enough?

This title does not refer to the number of dwellings a family should have—though a discussion of summer cottages would be timely—but to the fact that the State of Nebraska, according to reports, is verging toward the opinion that one house is enough to make a legislature. Nebraska, it may be noted, has held this spring the second biennial session of its unicameral legislature established in response to a referendum in 1934. The session recently closed devoted extensive attention to reducing state expenses, borne by property owners, with the result that the $50,638,000 two-year budget is $4,500,000 less than the last previous one, and no resort to sales taxes or income taxes has been necessary.

Agitation for unicameral state legislatures in the United States began at least as long ago as the period from 1912 to 1914, when proposals of this kind were made in Oregon, Ohio, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In the legislative sessions of 1935 and 1937, just after the vote in Nebraska, it has been calculated that more than half the legislatures in the country considered measures proposing the unicameral system. None took action, however, and relatively little attention has been given to the subject in the 1939 legislative sessions. Probably many states are watching the Nebraska experiment, and a resurgence of sentiment for simpler legislative establishments may be expected if it turns out well.

A Village on the St. Lawrence

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Monsieur Leblanc was a Jerseyman from the Channel Island, but for thirty-six years he had lived in official grandeur in a fishing village on the right bank of the St. Lawrence River where it widens into a broad estuary with its waters mostly salt from the Atlantic tides. Since Jerseymen speak fluently both English and French they are in demand on the peninsula of the Gaspé to serve as agents of the great companies that collect dried codfish and ship them to South American and Mediterranean ports.

To the overlords of the trading company which resembled remotely its medieval ancestor, the Hanseatic League, and to the masters of the river steamers who periodically visited the humble village of glistening white frame houses and weathered fishing shacks he spoke English. To the men who toiled day after day through spring, summer, and early fall to glut the cavernous void of the warehouses of which M. Leblanc's was one of a great chain, he spoke French, for French these fisher families had been since the seventeenth century.

* * *

M. Leblanc's domain consisted of the warehouse and a general store, both of which claimed equally his unswerving devotion. In the former he received fresh from the "flakes" the dried cod, while in the latter he graciously rewarded the toilers of the deep with credit to buy food and clothing. Of the two it is difficult to say which was the more interesting.

The afternoon I met M. Leblanc for the first time he was superintending operations in the warehouse. In the shadowy interior two men were pressing fish into a hogshead. Under relentless pressure the sides of the great barrel fairly bulged as with slow steps and humming the while, one of the bronzed fishermen pushed the wooden bar that operated the hand press. Periodically the tension was released, another stack of cod was thrown in, and the pressure was applied again until the hogshead could hold no more. Then the wooden top was secured, the barrel was hoisted on to the scales, its weight noted in a battered account book, and finally boosted with much straining and heaving into a two-wheeled cart that stood with its back to the entrance waiting to take the hogsheads to the wharf. One of the men climbed into the cart and I heard it crunch away over the gravel.

* * *

M. Leblanc shut the doors of the warehouse, for the sun was beginning to dip in the west and work was over for the day. "Come and have a look at the store," he invited, and I thought I detected a note of pride in his voice. The general store was a museum of antiquities the like of which is not easy to find south of the Canadian border. A sturdy counter ran along one side of the room. Pompous half-rounded glass showcases spaced at intervals gave this counter a sort of crenelated effect and in back of these commercial battlements two assistants, slim and youthful Messrs. Leblancs in the making, watched with sufficient dignity to impress customers with the unsurpassed quality and style of their offerings.

Behind the two apprentices regiments of canned goods stood stiffly at attention on the shelves that must have mounted to the ceiling but which disappeared under festoons of dangling trouser legs, raincapes, skirts, and tightly pinched women's coats that went out with the last century. White painted iron bedsteads, their brass knobs dulled with time, hung upside down waiting vainly for a purchaser. Farm implements, too, were suspended like the sword of Damocles. In the rear of the store overstuffed sacks of grain reclined in careless attitudes against the wall and gave off a somewhat musty odor that contended nobly with the all pervading atmosphere of dried cod.

* * *

Before one of the showcases on the counter M. Leblanc stopped. The case evidently was very dear to the heart of M. Leblanc for it was more highly polished than the rest. In it reposed several oddly shaped bottles filled with an eau de cologne highly spiced with citron and produced on M. Leblanc's own island of Jersey. Doubtless because it reminded him of home M. Leblanc always associated himself with this scent, the sweet odor triumphing above even that of the cod.

In true proprietary fashion M. Leblanc complained of business but judging by the inhabitants' dress on a Sunday promenade his inner serenity had never been troubled by the fickle wanderings of dame style. When his latest importations from the centers of fashion did not move, he merely kept them on year after year until they did.

"And what do you do in the long winter?" I asked M. Leblanc finally.

"Well, every other winter," he replied, "I return to Jersey. Thirty-five times I have crossed the Atlantic and the thirty-sixth will not be my last. Jersey is a fine place, warm and pleasant in the winter, but it is no place for a young fellow like me to get ahead in."

"And to while away the time during the days and evenings?" I asked.

"The radio, my friend, is a great help."

When I had said good evening, I left M. Leblanc contemplating the place where the sun had set and no doubt a winter with his friends, Monsieur the banker, Monsieur the postmaster, and Monsieur the mysterious lawyer from Montreal, for the island of Jersey was still another year away.

F. W. S.

The World of Tomorrow

Let not man measure man by stone and steel.
The only monuments time cannot crush
Are based far deeper than the rock we feel,
Ascend far higher than the stars we brush.
The beauties and the wonders of the age
Are merely symbols of the valiant spark
That led some prophet to throw down his gage
And kept him steadfast through the lonely dark.

If, then, beneath these walls we rear today,
The faith of yesterday remains entire,
If each new height reveals a straighter way
Beneath the pillar of our guiding fire,
We need not fear. Tomorrow's towers will rise,
Gracious with toil, splendid with sacrifice.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Between Checks and Balances

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

At the first White House press conference after last November's elections, a reporter said:

"Well, Mr. President, do you expect to be confronted by a coalition of Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats from now on?"

"Why, no!" replied the President.

"You don't?" incredulously asked the reporter, who was L. P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"No!" reiterated the President, in accents of marked surprise.

"Well, I do!" said the reporter firmly.

Doubtless the President knew then that a real opposition had come into being. Perhaps he did not like to expect that on many crucial issues of the forthcoming session of Congress it would hold a majority against him. But it was natural that, in his fourth Congress, he would not have plain sailing, natural that some of the long-established Republican strength should have returned, and natural that about one-third of the Democrats—more opposed to Mr. Roosevelt in their whole viewpoints than many of the Republicans—should complete an actual majority of opposition.

* * *

And so, as Congress approaches adjournment, the most important fact is that the American Government is again in a state of checks and balances. It is wrong to assume that this counterpoise has been missing since March 5, 1933. For the first four years, while an executive-legislative honeymoon prevailed, the judiciary exerted a real check. The American constitutional system was based on the assumption of checking by one of the three co-ordinate branches. For only a year or thereabouts, could the President count on legislative harmony and a liberal viewpoint from the Supreme Court as well.

Now Congress comes back into its own. But a state of executive-legislative deadlock—such as has marked many second halves of presidential terms (for nearly one half of the history of the United States the President and the congressional majority in one House of Congress have been of opposing political parties) is not yet in being. That happens when a majority is as unyielding in its opposition on every issue as the present Republican minority. The President can still count on his supply bills not being chopped cantankerously to bits.

Indeed, the net outcome of this Congress might have been much worse for the Chief Executive. The three major legislative problems of the past week have reflected the state of balance though not deadlock which exists:

First, on neutrality, it was probably only a minority—but a very determined one—which defeated the President temporarily. In the end he may win, for he seems to have a good deal of public support behind him, and the Republicans' determination to prevent repeal of the arms embargo against the declared conviction of some of their congressional leaders and most of their great figures outside of Congress may prove to have been their greatest mistake. In any case, however grave its results, defeat for the President on neutrality may not stand to his discredit in the end, although it was basically a reflection of mistrust in him personally which was largely of his own creating.

* * *

Second, by the Hatch-Dempsey bill restrictions are being set up which are intended to make it very difficult for the President to control next year's Democratic convention through the usual federal office-holder method. While the measure probably can never be very adequately enforced, it nevertheless may well slow up the political effectiveness of the "federal machine" and make it more difficult for the New Deal to perpetuate itself. The bill is a perfectionist measure, its supporters like Coolidge's clergyman are "agin' sin," but the bill in the end may either be nullified by non-enforceability or replace one kind of politics with another.

Third, much of the lending bill—though under severe attack—may get through to passage because it is hard for individual members of Congress to vote against potential projects in their states or districts, much as they would like to keep from the Administration another possible election fund.

In addition to these three major decisions, Congress has provided for an investigation of the N. L. R. B.—but has not amended the law and still threatens to amend the wage-hour law to exempt an estimated 2,000,000 small-scale workers from its provisions. Both the steps imply setbacks for the President—in the short range view.

But whether Congress's acts of independence will be so successful with the voters in the long run is less easily answered. Congressional restriction of excessive executive power is all to the good. The country certainly opposed a self-perpetuating machine in the White House. But sabotage of desirable and progressive laws and policies is another thing. Will the country support the ham-stringing of traditional presidential control of foreign policy? Does it wish to retreat from the wage-hour law? Is some government lending still desirable? Is the answer to the politics-in-relief system the replacement of one political machine by another? These questions call for long-range answers.

Four Bills to Oppose Aggression

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is in process of making recommendations of vital importance to this country as we are affected by the final outcome of the war in China. The people of the United States of America have expressed themselves in the recent Gallup Poll as overwhelmingly opposed to our country continuing to supply Japan with war materials. Typical votes taken by the poll follow:

In the present fight between Japan and China are your sympathies with either side?

	Sept., 1937	Today
Japan	2%	2%
China	47	74
Neither	51	24

Do you think the United States should forbid shipment of arms or ammunition from this country to Japan?

Yes	72%
No	28

Do you think the United States should forbid shipment of arms or ammunition from this country to China?

Yes	40%
No	60

The underlying explanation of the votes is found in the reasons accompanying the answers. The chief reason is that "Japan is the aggressor."

The people of the U. S. A. oppose aggression anywhere.

In spite of this clear public sentiment the volume of our exports of war materials to Japan has been maintained during the early months of 1939.

There are four important resolutions and bills pending in the Congress that, if adopted and enforced, can end the war in China, and in a peaceful way, and also Japanese arrogance and domination over our interests there. These bills and resolutions are:

S. J. Res. 123. Introduced by Senator Key Pittman (Dem.) authorizing the President to place restrictions upon trade (except agriculture) and credits to any nation violating the Nine Power Pact, the Pact upon which American trade to the Orient depends.

H. R. 6837. Introduced by Congressman Charles A. Eaton (Rep.) which would authorize the President, after proclamation, to prohibit the export of any article which there is reason to believe will be used in violation of any treaty whereby any nation has agreed with the United States to respect "the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity" of any other nation. This would be applicable under the Nine Power Pact.

Resolution S. J. 143. Introduced by Senator Schwellenbach (Dem.) and H. R. 5432, by Congressman Coffee (Dem.), parallel in much the same way the purposes of S. J. Res. 123 and H. R. 6837 outlined above.

These are all worthy resolutions and bills. Americans whose feelings are outraged by the international banditry and piracy as practiced by Japan should record now their attitude where it can be effective. The way to do this is to address a letter to The Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, The Senate, Washington, D. C., favoring the purpose and intent of these four bills and resolutions and urging that steps be immediately taken to stop the U. S. A. from continuing in the disgraceful role of supplying the bandit governments with the materials for wholesale murder and aggression. Without American aid, their wicked plans will fail.

Andover, Mass. CORNELIUS A. WOOD

Night Ball and Gate Receipts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent baseball game between the Boston Red Sox and the St. Louis Browns, a game which required two extra innings of hard playing before the Sox finally eked out a 6-to-5 win, drew a paid attendance of only 714. This as compared to the three-quarters of a million attendance the Browns drew less than ten years ago.

Baseball, "America's favorite game," certainly seems to be headed for a back seat unless the "front offices" soon realize that it is working people who make the game a paying business, and that working people must needs work in the afternoons regardless of the umpire's call to play ball.

The fact that night ball may not be popular with the players should carry less weight than the fact that it would enable thousands of baseball fans, otherwise unable to attend, to enjoy the game. America's "national pastime" might thus be put back on a paying basis.

H. D.

Boston

Thanks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my hearty thanks for producing a marvelously good newspaper—The Christian Science Monitor.

You are making a great contribution toward raising the standards of American and, indeed, world journalism. The wholesome presentation of worldwide news, the courageous and timely editorials, the thoughtful, well-informed articles by your correspondents, and the many excellent features—all make for a most thoroughly enjoyable newspaper.

Please accept again my thanks and my best wishes for the continued prosperity of this good work.

R. R.

New York

"Toll Highways"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to indicate some additional points on the proposed "Toll Highways" with which Mr. Richard L. Strout's article in a recent Monitor dealt.

If these proposed highways are to skirt the cities and traffic centers en route, service facilities, gasoline stations, and restaurants, would necessarily have to be provided for. Marginal land adjacent to the highways might thus be leased to the vendors under terms that would, I believe, defray a large part of the cost. Such developments would have to be kept aesthetically in harmony with the design, planting (a good use for the CCC), and where practicable, should be operated by the local interests who would stand to lose business from these roads bypassing their cities.

These roads are needed now, for tourists who have to pay high gasoline taxes for abominable roads in many states, for our national defense program that is increasingly coming to depend on motorized transportation, and to provide employment for the thousands now on WPA or relief who might thus contribute to the national assets for the huge sums now being appropriated.

Washington, D. C. THOMAS D. TOBERTY

Heat, High Prices and the Fair

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to see your editorial sympathetic to the plight of the New York World's Fair. As an impartial observer it seemed to me that this exposition so far exceeds anything else of the kind held in recent years that it cannot be spoken of in the same breath.

From general conversation I gather there are two main objections:

1. Hot weather.
2. High prices.

Again, as an impartial observer let me say that on several occasions when the temperature has been uncomfortably warm in New York City I have found a refreshing breeze at the Fair; moreover, many—indeed most—of the principal exhibits are air conditioned.

As for the high prices, the fact is simply that restaurants are charging precisely what you would pay for comparable food in your own home town. You can eat at Child's or the Mayflower Donut places; or you can eat at the French, Swiss, or Rumanian pavilions where prices, though ranging upwards of $3, are probably no more than you would pay for similar meals in Paris, Lausanne, or Bucharest.

So far as the exhibits are concerned, it is a truism to say that the best things are free.

M. R.

Squantum, Mass.